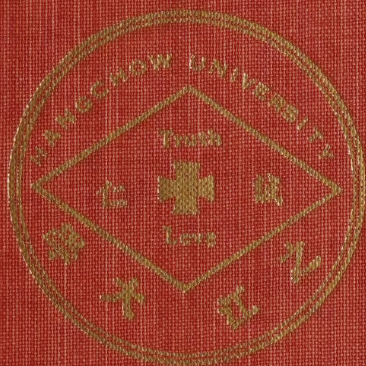
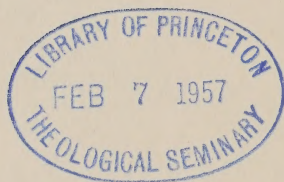


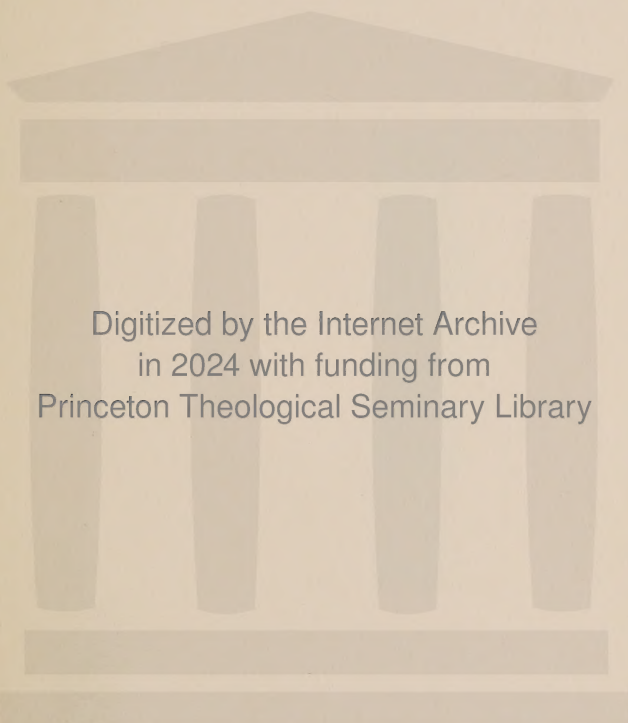
Hangchow University

by Clarence Burton Day





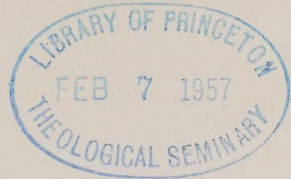
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HANGCHOW UNIVERSITY

A Brief History
by

CLARENCE BURTON DAY



UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

1955

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FOREWORD

AMONG the many aspects of the Christian missionary enterprise of the last seventy-five years one of the most important has been the effort to bring to the countries served the advantages of higher education along Western lines together with the bearing of a clear Christian witness therein. In no country have these developments been more conspicuous than in China, where educational enterprises, begun in the early nineteenth century, flowered in the twentieth in some thirteen colleges and universities under Protestant auspices and largely supported by contributions from Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Now that Communist confiscation has laid its heavy and destructive hand upon the colleges, we become aware of the significant span of Chinese national history which the life of the colleges covered and of the events within and without their walls which have affected their policies, their work, and their success.

Because there is now an interruption in their service — which we pray God may only be temporary — it has seemed the part of wisdom to record the history of each of these institutions that the fruits of their experience may be garnered while those who know their work intimately are able to put down the story. It can well be imagined that discerning minds serving other institutions in other lands may find here that which may contribute guidance and strength to their cause.

It is with this object in view that the United Board for Christian Colleges in China has authorized the series of monographs of which this is one. A great debt is owed to the writers of each one and to those who have assisted them.

Eric M. North

THE AUTHOR

CLARENCE BURTON DAY, A. B., 1911, Hamilton College B. D., 1914, S. T. M., 1931, San Francisco Theological Seminary; M. A., 1923, University of Chicago; Ph. D., 1930 Hartford Seminary Foundation.

Ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, 1914; arrived in China in 1914, after a year spent on a fellowship in Edinburgh and Oxford, studying comparative religion.

Head of Department of English Language and Literature, Hangchow University, 1919-1943, 1948-1951. Interned in Shanghai by Japanese from February to September, 1943 then repatriated on "Gripsholm".

In addition to his work at Hangchow he has taught also at the following institutions: San Francisco Theological Seminary, 1944-1945; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 1945-1946; Forman College, Lahore, West Pakistan, 1946-1947; Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, 1951-1953. He was Associate Secretary, Chinese Student and Alumni Services, New York, 1953, and Interim Pastor, Westminster Presbyterian Church Hornell, N. Y. 1944-1945.

Author of "Chinese Peasant Cults" and many articles on comparative religion; compiler of "Current Readings in English" and "English for Engineers".

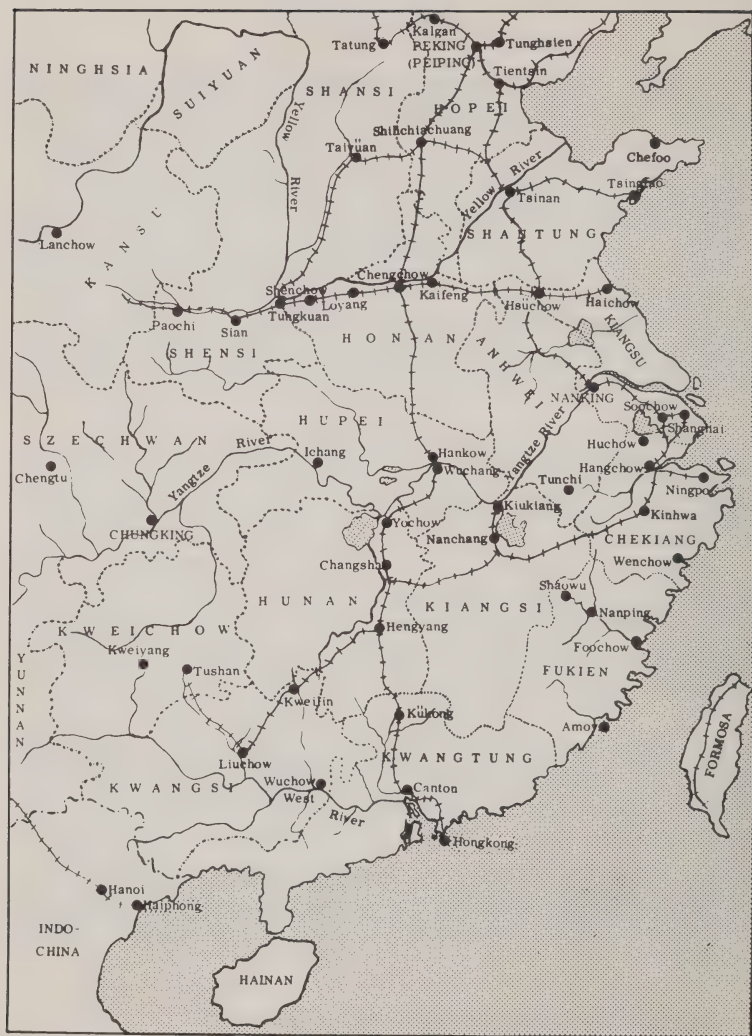
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author records his thanks to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for extending to him the privileges of its library in New York and to the librarian, Mrs. William O'Brien and her assistant, Miss Madeline Brown, for unfailing courtesy in aiding his researches. He is grateful also to Dr. Lewis H. Lancaster of the Nashville office of the Board of World Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for much needed information, and to Dr. T. H. Spence Jr., Director of the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches at Montreat, N. C. for filling in gaps in the data on personnel.

Acknowledgment is also gladly made of the very great help received from Dr. Elmer L. Mattox, who, though well up in the eighties, spent much time and energy, even to making a long trip to New York, to cull from mission and board reports and missionary magazines those bits of information which he has patiently pieced together into seventy pages of fascinating narrative of the early days in Ningpo. A debt of gratitude is owed also to Mr. Arthur W. March for making a special trip to confer with Dr. Mattox in California on obscure points.

Portions of the manuscript were read by Dr. Elmer L. Mattox, Dr. Robert E. Fitch, Dr. Robert J. McMullen, and Dr. Ku Tun-jou, and many valuable suggestions were received. Thanks are due to Rev. Charles H. Corbett for editing the manuscript. Last and not least the author wishes to thank his wife, Ethelwyn Brownell Colson Day, for constant help in the revision and retyping of the manuscript as well as for much valuable research.

C. B. D.



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I

EARLY DAYS IN NINGPO 1845 - 1867

THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America decided in 1873 to begin missionary work in China as soon as Westerners were allowed to reside there. In anticipation of this possibility missionaries were sent to Singapore to study the Chinese language. One of these missionaries was wrecked near the Philippine Islands and made his way to Macao instead of to Singapore. When the British and Chinese Governments signed the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 opening the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai to British subjects, Americans knew it would not be long before they would have the same rights. These rights were indeed secured to Americans by the Treaty of Wanghia, signed in July, 1844, and ratified in January, 1845, but the pioneer Presbyterian missionaries did not wait for the treaty. Two of them went from Singapore to Amoy in 1843, but their stay there was only temporary. The first permanent Presbyterian mission station was established in Ningpo by Divie Bethune McCartee, M.D. who arrived there in June, 1844, and who at that time was a bachelor. He was soon joined by Rev. and Mrs. Richard Way and then by Mr. and Mrs. Cole. Mr. Cole was a printer who had brought with him from America a printing press and a font of movable Chinese type. In April, 1845, reinforcements came in the persons of Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Culbertson, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Loomis and Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, the man who had been wrecked on his voyage to Singapore. Dr. McCartee had already opened a hospital and Mr. Cole had set up his printing press.¹

More important for this narrative is the boarding school for boys opened in Ningpo in 1845. Dr. McCartee in his "Reminiscences" records the matter in this way: "It was decided that a boys' boarding school should be established in charge of Mr. Way, and that I should hand over my hospital, temporarily, to Dr. McGowan in order to give such assistance to Mr. Way as my other duties would permit, and to take charge of the necessary building operations of the mission. . . . I gave up my cook, a middle aged, faithful man, that he might manage the feeding and immediate oversight of the scholars, and the older one of my boy assistants in the hospital was taken on as an assistant teacher."² Dr. McGowan, it should be explained, was an American Baptist missionary who had arrived in Ningpo in April. As McGowan left Ningpo for a cooler spot in the summer, McCartee soon got back his hospital, to which his medical reputation attracted from 150 to 200 patients a day.

A Girls' Boarding School was opened in Ningpo by Mrs. Cole in 1846 and in the following year a church was organized with Dr. McCartee as one of the elders. With a church, a hospital, a printing press and two schools already functioning, the work of the station had taken definite shape within three years of its founding.³

There were many rapid changes in the personnel of the Ningpo station and these involved shifting of responsibilities. Mr. Way was not able to give himself exclusively to the Boys' School, as he was called on for other duties, such as helping with the printing press. He remained at his post in Ningpo for fifteen years without a furlough and then, broken in health, had to leave China in 1859. For some years Mr. Way had had the assistance of his brother-in-law, Rev. John W. Quarterman,

EARLY DAYS IN NINGPO 1845 - 1847

who devoted himself to the Boys' School until his lamented death of smallpox in 1857. Another valuable teacher in the Boys' School was Rev. Samuel N. D. Martin, who, with his more famous brother, Rev. William A. P. Martin, and their wives, arrived in Ningpo in 1850. Mr. Samuel Martin was principal of the Boys' School for some years, till he had to leave China in 1858 because of a severe throat affection. On his departure Rev. John L. Nevius became principal of the Boys' School for a period.⁴ Later Rev. David D. Green and Rev. Samuel Dodd took charge of the school.

EVANGELISTIC PURPOSE OF SCHOOLS

AS THE SCHOOLS were considered primarily as evangelistic agencies, careful nurture in Christian fundamentals was ever the missionaries' concern. There was a constant struggle to keep a strong Christian emphasis uppermost in the minds of the faculty and the students. There was great rejoicing over every pupil who became a Christian. Though the Girls' School did very important work, the Boys' School must here be given chief attention because it grew into the college which is the subject of this history. As the main purpose of this school was to raise up a native Christian ministry, much time was devoted to the study of the Bible and the Westminster Shorter Catechism. The other basic subjects taught were Chinese Classics, Composition, Calligraphy, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy. Much time and effort were spent on the translation of suitable textbooks, for there were very few available in Chinese at that time. Teaching the English language became a controversial issue. For many years it was kept on an experimental basis, being considered by some an expensive and even dangerous luxury. On the other hand, some missionary teachers thought the study

of English absolutely necessary until more books were translated into Chinese.

As the work of the mission as a whole was constantly slowed down by lack of funds, there grew a strong conviction in some missionaries that the schools were receiving more than their due share of the funds from the United States. Certain church bodies in the U.S.A. did not see the evangelistic opportunity of the schools. Evidently this issue became very acute in the annual Mission Meeting of 1866, for it was at that time that Samuel Dodd wrote at length in the twenty-first annual report of the Boys' School, setting forth again the truly evangelistic aim of the school and stressing the fact that in the long run it would be cheaper to train up the Chinese to carry on the church work than to send out more missionaries. He maintained that the pupils who had been living several years in the school had a clearer understanding of the Christian faith than the converts who could not read and had not studied the Bible.

All the missionary stations were clamoring for native assistants who had been trained in mission schools. Mr. Dodd went on to say, "Of the eighteen boys now in the school, seven are Christians. This is a larger proportion of Christian boys than was reported at any time during the first fifteen years of the school. Of the seven, five are children of Christian parents. These statistics seem to indicate that the time is coming when only the children of Christian parents should be admitted to the school, but we do not believe that time has come as yet." Here he brought out another issue that was being debated not only in the mission but by the government. The government "circular" brought out in 1872 demanded that, "Boys' schools are to embrace only the children of converts." There is no report to indicate that the schools obeyed that demand, because

the teachers continued to maintain that the schools should train and convert non-Christian boys.

SELF-HELP

WHEN it became apparent that some boys showed little aptitude for book-learning, the experiment was made of teaching them various useful trades such as tailoring, shoemaking and printing. The suggestion that this be done was first made by Dr. McCartee. He disagreed with some of his colleagues who said that the mission should employ all the Christian graduates of the school either as evangelists or teachers. McCartee felt that not all of the graduates would prove suitable for these purposes. He describes the first attempts at teaching trades as follows, "A shoemaker was employed in the Boys' Boarding School, and a few of the boys learned shoemaking. I helped one boy learn the trade of a tailor, and another I took into my own house, and got a type-cutter who was doing work for me to teach him his trade. He attained such remarkable skill as to be able to cut 400 Chinese characters in one day. He cut the large Chinese characters in Williams' Syllabic Dictionary, and with a few hints as to our methods of wood engraving, he executed the woodcuts for an illustrated newspaper in Shanghai.

"One of the scholars who had completed his term in the Boys' Boarding School, I instructed in medical science, in company with a son of my teacher. The latter afterwards became a surgeon on board a Chinese man-of-war, and the former was a successful practitioner until his death, after some five or six years of practice." ⁵

Although foreigners were looked upon with suspicion by

the people at large and tolerated by the officials only because of the recent treaty agreements, the poorer families allowed their sons to attend the foreign school because they would be given food, housing, clothing, medical care and the best education available, all at the expense of the mission. The boys were taken into the school for four, six, or eight years and if they proved satisfactory they were "indentured" or bound to the school by written agreement with the parents. Their rice was given to them free; hence there came about the expression, much in use and abuse, of "rice Christians".

One day a small boy knocked on the door of the school courtyard, and told the servant who let him in that he wanted to attend school. He was so ragged he looked almost like a beggar. He told a story which was at first received with skepticism but was eventually verified in every detail. His home was 150 miles away and he had walked all the way, taking only six days for the journey, though he had never been away from home and did not know the road. He had started out with barely 200 cash (about twenty cents), intent on getting an education. His father, a scholar who had become impoverished, had died and his father's two wives and older son had decided to apprentice the lad to a tailor — a prospect which he abhorred. He had overheard his uncle mention the Boys' School in Ningpo, so he had left home without telling anyone of his intentions. He was admitted to the school and about six months later the elder brother traced the lad, whose name was Ping-fong, to Ningpo, and was delighted to find him alive and well and willingly signed the papers indenturing the boy for six years. Ping-fong became a general favorite and after graduating from the school, became an evangelist.⁶

In all the early period of the school there were few cases

of discipline reported. However, early betrothals and marriages arranged by parents made some difficulty, as was reported of one boy whose father brought a "small wife" to him at the school. She had been purchased for six thousand cash (\$4.00). At length the mission felt called upon, in 1852, to request that an indentured pupil from the Boys' School should be permitted to marry only a girl from a Christian school. This seemed to work out well, for Mrs. Nevius wrote: "Our boarding school for girls has furnished wives for most of the native pastors, and there have been some very happy marriages between pupils in the two schools."⁷

SINGING CLASSES

MUSIC early became an important feature of Christian education in China. Mrs. John L. Nevius, who arrived in Ningpo with her husband in 1854, began six months later to teach singing in the two schools and gave a lively account of her experiences in her book "Our Life in China". She said: "There were, I think, about forty boys and thirty girls; and these, together with some others, assembled twice a week in the chapel. I had a black-board made with lines for writing music, which was of great assistance as we had no music-books. The first step in this formidable undertaking was to get them to make one sound in unison.... They tried to obey; but some were one, some three, and some four or five notes astray; probably every tone and half-tone in the octave had its representative.... Nearly the whole two hours were spent in the attempt to make one sound in unison. At our next meeting we succeeded in making one sound quite accurately, and then added a second, — do-re, do-re, re-do, re-do, — we said or sang till our patience was exhausted; and then added a third." In spite of this difficult beginning,

Mrs. Nevius stated that in the course of six or eight months she had "a good choir, capable of carrying all four parts, soprano, alto, tenor, and bass; and the accuracy with which they sang, considering, of course, all circumstances, was remarkable."⁸

After Mrs. Nevius left Ningpo to work in other fields the singing classes were carried on by others such as Mrs. H. V. Rankin, Mrs. D. D. Green and Mrs. Samuel Dodd. This interest in singing extended to other places and the Rev. Kyung Ling-yiu, who was a graduate of the Boys' School and later pastor of a church in the Ningpo district, sent this message in a letter to Mr. Nevius: "Tell Mrs. Nevius that she is still teaching music in China. I am teaching our men and my wife the women."⁹

HANGCHOW STATION OPENED

HANGCHOW has long been known as the beauty-spot of China, famed in literature and art, because of the way in which it lies nestled against the surrounding hills, with West Lake lying between, and the Ch'ien T'ang River sweeping in a wide curve close to its southern gate, the Hai Ch'ao Men (Sea Tide Gate). As a familiar proverb has so succinctly phrased it, "Above is heaven; below are Soochow and Hangchow" (Shang yu T'ien T'ang; hsia yu Soo, Hang). Truly an earthly paradise, the city lies four-square to the rising sun, in a long rectangle running north and south, with the Grand Canal terminating just outside its northern gate and the broad alluvial plains of the rice-growing Shanghai delta stretching up to its eastern gate. Marco Polo described the city with great enthusiasm, calling it "the noble and magnificent city of Kin-sai, a name that signifies 'the celestial city' and which

it merits from its pre-eminence to all others in the world in point of grandeur and beauty as well as from its abundant delights, which might lead an inhabitant to imagine himself in paradise."¹⁰

Hangchow is also noted as a mecca for thousands of pilgrims who annually wend their toilsome way among the hills to pay their respects to the hundreds of Buddhist and Taoist deities enshrined in the magnificent temples perched on hill-tops or hidden in wooded, sequestered valleys around West Lake. Not until the early nineteen-twenties were the walls and gates of the city demolished to make way for wider streets in the erstwhile "Tartar City" section along the lake-front and tree-lined boulevards around both city and lake, as Hangchow rapidly became the hub of a vast system of motor highways converging on this capital of Chekiang the richest-per-capita province in the country. But we are getting far ahead of our story.

The pioneer missionaries in Ningpo and Shanghai had early recognized the great strategic importance of Hangchow, but they had no legal right to reside there. In fact they were expected to remain within thirty miles of the treaty ports, whereas Hangchow was about 130 miles from Ningpo and an equal distance from Shanghai. At that time Hangchow was reputed to have a population of about a million inhabitants which was three times the population of Ningpo.

As the thirty mile rule was not strictly enforced, the missionaries in Ningpo went further and further afield on their preaching trips, and William A. P. Martin and Henry V. Rankin ventured to make a brief trip to Hangchow where they were mistaken for Japanese.¹¹ A new situation arose after

the Tientsin Treaties of 1858, which gave Westerners not only the right to reside in some additional ports but also the right to travel in the interior when furnished with passports by their consuls. Though these treaties did not specifically give Westerners the right to reside outside the treaty ports, the Ningpo station decided to try to locate a family in Hangchow and Rev. and Mrs. John L. Nevius took up residence there in a temple for a few weeks in 1859, till the authorities asked them to leave. They were later very glad they had done so, for early in the following year Hangchow fell to the T'aip'ing rebels whose undisciplined hordes thoroughly plundered the city and massacred the inhabitants by thousands.¹² The following year the T'aip'ings captured Ningpo on December 9, 1861. Samuel Dodd wrote a lengthy account of the horrors during the looting of the city. The rebels held the city for six months until the English and French forces drove them out. During this time the pupils of both schools helped care for hundreds of women and children refugees.

As the T'aip'ing menace subsided, the question of opening a station at Hangchow was again taken up for consideration in response to a cable from the Board in June, 1866. Some missionaries were for moving the whole Ningpo station to Hangchow; others opposed the move. At a special meeting of the Ningpo station on June 19, 1867, a compromise was reached whereby the missionary personnel would be divided equitably between Hangchow and Ningpo. At a later meeting it was decided that the Greens and Dodds should move the Boys' School to Hangchow. In the fall of 1867 this was accomplished with the aid of Li Veng-ching (Li Wen-ching) who was apparently the head Chinese teacher at that time.

Buildings not needed in Ningpo were sold and two buildings were rented in Hangchow, one in the Bi-Z Yang (P'i-tzu Hsiang, Leather Lane) for the missionary families and one for the school and Chinese families about two-thirds of a mile from Bi-Z Yang.

Thus the Ningpo Boys' School became Hangchow Presbyterian Boys' School, which in time grew into Hangchow Christian College.

The Southern Presbyterians had opened a station in Hangchow in the previous year — 1866. It was in 1861 that the Presbyterian Church in America had been rent in twain by the Civil War. The presbyteries in the Confederate States proceeded to form a denomination of their own which sent missionaries to China after the Civil War was over.¹³ Thereafter it became necessary to distinguish between the two organizations known informally as the Northern Presbyterian Church and the Southern Presbyterian Church. In due time the Southern Presbyterians cooperated in the Hangchow Christian College.

The Northern Presbyterian stations of Ningpo, Hangchow, Shanghai and Soochow were organized into the Central China Mission, a name that was later changed to the more appropriate designation East China Mission. The Southern Presbyterian stations in the same general area were organized into the Mid-China Mission.

EARLY GRADUATES

KYING Ling-yiu (Chin Ling-yu) was the first graduate of the school to be ordained to the ministry. He served for

nine years as the pastor at Yü'-yao. Then tragedy befell his family in 1866. Mrs. Kyng suddenly died of cholera. A few days later her husband also died of cholera leaving behind a boy of seven and a girl of two. Dr. and Mrs. McCartee took these children into their home and brought them up as if they were their own. The girl became famous as the first Chinese woman to study medicine in America. She was known as Dr. Yamei Kin. ¹⁴

Another graduate of the school, Bao Kuong-hyi, (Pao Kuang-hsi), was installed as pastor at Yü'-yao after the death of Kyng Ling-yiu. During his student days, Bao was described as "a boy of strong mind, dignified, reserved demeanor, considerable originality of mind, diligent and successful in study, serious on religious subjects." At the time of his graduation in December, 1859, he received special commendation from William A. P. Martin, who was one of the mission examiners on that occasion. Referring to the examination, Martin wrote: "...Three students especially noteworthy, Bao Kwong-hyi, Uoh Cong-en (Yü' Tsung-en) and Tsiang Nying-kwe, (Chiang Ning-kuei) who have been in the school eight or nine years, have just passed excellent exams." While he noted the lack of textbooks in the scientific department of the school, Martin seemed much impressed by "the rising scholarship of this institution," (in which) "the range of subjects attended to in the course will compare favorably with the catalogue of studies in our American academies of medium rank." Pastor Bao had a long and distinguished ministry, and his example was followed by a son, a grandson, and a great-grandson, all of whom became ministers of the gospel.

Another of the early graduates upon whom the church leaned heavily for leadership was Rev. Tsiang Nying-kwe.

After serving as a teacher and catechist in Ningpo he helped to organize the Presbyterian Church in Hangchow on February 25, 1866. He served in Hangchow until advancing years caused his retirement.

Brief mention should be made here of three men who gave loyal service to the Ningpo Boys' School, more especially from 1856 to 1866. Both Lu Kyia-dzing (Lu Chia-ching) and Zi Chin-san (Hsü Chin-san) are mentioned in the records as head teachers, with the assistance of Li Veng-ching, and all, being strong Christians, exercising a profound influence upon the boys for character building. Zi Chin-san, the oldest ruling elder in the church died in 1860. "He was a classical scholar, well acquainted with the Bible; a man of sound judgment and uprightness of character, he was greatly beloved and honored by the pupils." ¹⁵

II

EXPANSION IN HANGCHOW CITY 1867 - 1910

THE Hangchow Presbyterian Boy's School under the direction of Samuel Dodd set a high standard of academic training. New courses in philosophy and science were added. In July, 1869, the school moved to more commodious quarters in a large two-story building with sufficient grounds for gardens and recreation. In the fall of that year the Mission instituted a theological class in Hangchow, for the instruction of candidates for the ministry and appointed Nevius and Dodd as teachers. Most of the teaching in the first year was done by Nevius who spent seven months in Hangchow for this purpose. Ten of the older Christian boys in the school took the course in theology in addition to their regular work.

A year later Charles F. Preston of Ningpo visited Hangchow and reported that the Boys' School was in a very flourishing condition. He said, "From this school, or college as I might call it with equal propriety, we have obtained nearly all our helpers in the Ningpo field." The Ningpo Presbytery reported in 1875 that, out of thirteen ministerial candidates under its care, eleven were former pupils of the Hangchow Presbyterian School. Dr. J. E. Studdert of Shanghai wrote in 1883 that one of his most promising medical students was Chang Jih-dzing (Chang Chih-ching) who had received his earlier education under Dodd and Leaman. What made this student progress as rapidly as he did was the fact that he could read English and even the Latin prescriptions in the pharmacy. Yet from some quarters there was opposition to the teaching of English in the Mission schools as shown by

the action taken by the Central China Mission in 1884, which reads: "After careful discussion the Central China Mission resolved, that as a Mission we discourage the study of English in our Mission schools. The main objections to teaching English are: (1) Past efforts have been unsatisfactory. (2) Chinese study English almost exclusively to make more money. (3) English can never become the language of China." Nevertheless, the teaching of English was not entirely given up, partly because of the dearth of textbooks in Chinese.

JUDSON MODERNIZES CURRICULUM

NEW impetus was given to the school by the arrival of Rev. and Mrs. Junius H. Judson in 1880. Mr. Judson, who had graduated from Hamilton College in 1876, took over the principalship from Rev. Charles Leaman, while Mrs. Judson took personal charge of three day-schools established as feeders to the Boys' School. The enrollment soon moved up to thirty-four. Mr. Judson and his three Chinese teachers were offering the following "branches" as they were called: Chinese Classics, Catechism, Bible Evidences, Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, Physiology, Chemistry, Essays, Debate, Singing. This was the complete high school curriculum as required in those days. In the spring of 1887, when the Boys' School had its first graduation exercises, each graduating senior delivered an original oration.

For sometime Mr. Judson discussed with the Mission and with the Mission Board in New York his plan for starting an Industrial Department in the Boys' School. He wanted to get a trained man to come from America who could maintain discipline and give dignity to manual training classes. However,

as the Board did not send out such a man, the Industrial Department was started with a local carpenter in charge. One of their early projects was to make wooden beds to meet the demands of an enrollment which by 1889 had increased to forty-eight. After four or five years the manual training courses were discontinued for a time because the native carpenter could not maintain discipline among the boys under him.

Two severe epidemics struck the School in 1887 and Judson wrote, "The place has the appearance of a hospital rather than a school." In 1890, when every boy had mumps, class work had to be suspended for a while. Then in the following spring, with riots occurring in other parts of the country, some 10,000 students and other demonstrators rioted in the city of Hangchow. A day was set to burn all foreign homes, but as guards were placed at all foreign property, no serious damage was done. The School continued to grow and by the fall of 1892 had fifty students. Rev. J. C. Garritt gave some time to teaching and Dzi Ts-hyi, (Chi Tzu-hsi), who had graduated in 1883, became the Chinese superintendent. The standard of work was raised, with better discipline prevailing, and examinations for graduation were much stricter. The fine spirit characterizing the school during the next two or three years may be attributed to the fact that all the five Chinese teachers on the staff and twenty-five of the students were Christians.

In 1893, Rev. and Mrs. Elmer L. Mattox arrived under assignment to the Hangchow Boys' School and began an association that was to last forty-one years. Mr. Mattox had an M. A. degree from Parsons College, Iowa. Shortly after their arrival, Mr. Garritt was transferred to Ningpo.

In 1893 the Central China Mission went on record as recommending "that Hangchow School for Boys, being further advanced than any other school in our Mission, should be given first consideration in making provision for advanced standing." Accordingly, the school was developed to a full-fledged junior college by continuing two classes of boys beyond the high school level. This was in response to the steadily increasing demand of the Chinese people for a modern education. The impact of the West was creating a growing desire for wider knowledge, especially in Western sciences and languages. After her humiliating defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894 to 1895 over the suzerainty of Korea, China had set up new courses in the curricula of existing schools to teach the "new learning". In 1896 the local authorities in Hangchow opened a new school, calling upon Mr. Mattox for assistance in setting up its course of study and its laboratory equipment. Thus was the Hangchow Boys' School helping China to get on her feet educationally long before the "Hundred Days of Reform" in 1898, when the young Emperor issued a number of imperial edicts calling for far-reaching changes in the educational system.

By 1896, the school, with an enrollment of sixty-five, was bursting its dormitory capacity and was clamoring for more support from the American constituency. In that year the writer of the Hangchow Station Report said, "We are now well equipped to teach twice as many pupils at very little more expense. We have more than thirty applications to enter the school; most of them from Christian families, and many of them would pay the tuition if we had room to receive them. If we had more room we could take in a larger number of men from the best families in Hangchow, who would thus come in contact with the truth and influences of the Gospel. We have

admitted a few day-pupils for the first time. We come before the Mission and the Board again pleading that the work of the institution may no longer be crippled by the lack of suitable accommodations to meet our needs. We feel that the Lord has blessed our work and we expect even greater things of Him."

The part played by the Principal in these developments was described by Mr. Mattox, many years later, as follows: "The splendid growth of the school in these years was largely due to the diligent work of Mr. J. H. Judson. He was the first of the long line of missionaries connected with the school who was assigned to give full time to educational work. The previous men, Messrs. Green, Dodd, Leaman and Lyon, were first and foremost evangelists and none of them was a trained educator. He was especially interested in Mathematics and Physics. He secured from America quite an assortment of apparatus to illustrate both subjects but most of the physical apparatus was made in the school shop. For nearly forty years he was the guiding spirit of the school and saw its progress through many stages." ¹

FULL COLLEGE STATUS ATTAINED

IN THE YEAR 1897 the Central China Mission officially called the Boys' School the "Hangchow Presbyterian College." It had a six-year course in which English was taught as a branch, in the same way as Chemistry or any other subject. It was not used as the medium of instruction. In February, 1897, an extra class was opened for those who wanted to study English only. Fifteen were admitted and Bao Hyao-zü, (Pao Hsiao-yü), a recent graduate, was engaged to teach them. He and two other students had been the first to gradu-

ate after having studied English throughout their whole course. After the Emperor's decrees of 1898, doing away with the literary essays and commanding schools for English and Mathematics to be established throughout the Empire, applications from students who wanted to study English greatly increased, though the imperial decrees were promptly nullified for a few years by a wave of reaction.

The new changes brought new financial problems. Tuitions were set at Mex. \$12 in the Preparatory School and \$24 for the College. A reduction was made for the sons of Christian parents. In the case of some poor students an opportunity to earn a few dollars by manual labor was provided. The Mexican dollar had come into circulation in China in 1854 and was worth about a thousand perforated copper "cash", which it was gradually displacing. It was valued at about fifty cents in United States currency. Mr. Judson was hoping that the time would come when the type of education being given at the College would be so appreciated that the students would pay for their food and something toward the cost of tuition. As it was, many boys were paying less than it cost to feed them. Teachers were being enticed to leave because they could now make more money in other schools or by tutoring in wealthy families which wanted the new type of education for their sons.

THE BOXER YEAR

A CHANGE in the position of Chinese superintendent took place in January 1900 when Dzi Ts-hyi resigned to enter evangelistic work after eight years of faithful service in the School. Chow Mei-kong (Chou Mou-kung) took his place. The work of the term was greatly disturbed by repercussions from the Boxer uprising in the North which was aimed at expelling

all foreigners from China. Hatred flared not only against foreigners but also against Chinese Christians. In the late spring all Americans in the central areas were called to Shanghai and most of the Chinese Christians in Hangchow also fled to Shanghai. Although most of them returned to their homes in the fall, yet the College lost a whole term's work and was not reopened till March 1901, when Mr. Judson returned. Gathering together most of his old students and taking in some new ones, he got the College going again with sixty-five enrolled, including the Preparatory School. The next year there were eighty-five students but the numbers soon dropped to seventy because of a terrible scourge of Asiatic cholera that carried away thousands of people in Hangchow, though there were no deaths in the College.

In 1902 the College course was made five years instead of six and the course of the Preparatory Department - henceforth called the Middle School - five years instead of four; this was done in order to unify the courses in all the Mission schools. In the same year a new building was put up to serve as a chapel and to furnish additional classrooms, because many graduates from Mission middle schools in Soochow, Shanghai, and Ningpo were beginning to enroll in Hangchow College. These students from a Christian background were welcomed more than the so-called irregulars from wealthier, non-Christian homes.

In the fall, a short-term teacher, Mr. E. W. K. Gifford, from Wayne, Pa., was added to the staff. Even with his help the teaching load was very heavy on both Judson and Mattox who had to teach an average of four or five hours a day in addition to carrying administrative responsibilities. Each teacher had to spread himself over many departments as is

shown by what Mr. Mattox at one time wrote: "We have gone over half of Genesis and all of Exodus with advanced students. I have classes in Plan of Salvation, Organic, Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, General History, Arithmetic, and English." In another year he added Political Economy. Mr. Judson's teaching schedule included in one year Algebra, Bible, Physiology, Physics and Zoology. Each found time also to do necessary translation work; Mr. Judson worked on the three volumes of Overton's "Applied Physiology", while Mr. Mattox translated notes on the International Sunday School Lessons. Mrs. Judson and Mrs. Mattox also regularly devoted a great deal of time to the teaching of Bible and English, and Mrs. Judson long kept up the teaching of music. In some of her reports she made special mention of "Ba-en (Lee), a student who played the organ for chapel services", and "Fang Dong-sen who led the boys in singing and made them keep up to time." Of Mr. Gifford, Mr. Mattox reported: "The students have become very enthusiastic about Mr. Gifford's classes in elocution and vocal culture. He also has initiated them into the mysteries of lawn tennis, much to their pleasure and profit."

After the defeat of the Boxers, the progressive elements which had attempted to carry out reforms through the Emperor Kwangshu in 1898, once more gained the ascendancy in the Empire. The desire for Western learning grew rapidly, and a series of lectures given in the College on scientific and general subjects in 1904 was well attended. The lecturers were Dr. A. P. Parker, Dr. Timothy Richard, Rev. Robert F. Fitch and other scholars. That year one of the College students received by examination the government degree of Hsiu-ts'ai, (Budding Talent), corresponding roughly to B.A.; this was considered quite an honor for the institution. But in

the very next year, 1905, the educational reforms which had been going on since 1900 culminated in the government's issuing a decree abolishing the old style literary examinations for the civil service, and substituting science, mathematics and other modern subjects instead.

In this eventful year Hangchow College found itself riding the crest of the wave of reform which was sweeping over the whole country. In the autumn Mr. Judson returned from furlough with gleaming new science equipment, including X-ray outfit, wireless telegraph, dynamo and engine, barometer, microscope and other smaller instruments. M. K. Chow also returned from his extended tour abroad. He had not only taken charge of the China exhibit in the World's Fair in St. Louis, but had also accompanied the exhibit to the International Exhibition in Belgium. At last, the long-looked-for science teacher arrived in the person of Arthur W. March, (Ph. B. Wooster), whose association with the institution was to last for forty years. Mrs. Mandana E. Lyon also came to teach English and Drawing.

The enrollment gradually increased to around 115 in the whole institution with about thirty-five in the College and eighty in the Middle School. The classes graduating from the College varied from four to seven students.

PURCHASE OF THE SECOND-DRAGON-HEAD SITE

IN THE ANNUAL meeting of the Central China Mission in 1906, a Board of Directors was set up for the College. One man from each of the four stations, Hangchow, Soochow, Shanghai and Ningpo, and one member of the faculty, composed the Board. At its first meeting, in November, 1906,

Rev. Junius H. Judson was elected President of the College for one year and the matter of a new campus was thoroughly canvassed. Since this was the only institution of higher learning in a province of twenty-two million people, it was decided to move the College outside the city, where a larger tract of land could be obtained at a much lower price to provide room for expansion. A faculty committee was appointed and authorized to purchase a new site.

After considering several sites in the city and on West Lake, this committee finally selected a site on the Ch'ien T'ang River. How this place was discovered was described at the time by Mr. Mattox as follows: "Finally we were led to go to the river past the Six Harmony Pagoda where we came upon a large tract of land comparatively free from graves, a very beautiful location. There is a bluff some seventy-five feet above the river. For some distance back from the river the land is level and rises gradually to a height of 200 feet. M. K. Chow, with the assistance of Mr. Wang Hyang-gyien (Wang Hsiang-chien) of Zakow (Chakou) made inquiries and within a month had purchased a tract of 250 mow (forty-odd English acres). Since then another tract of 150 mow has been secured at the exceedingly low rate of Mex. \$5 per mow. It is about six miles outside the city walls. A local railroad from the foreign settlement (Kong-zen chiao) to Kyang-de (Nan Hsin Chiao) the place where the ferryboats cross the river, is nearly completed. This railroad will take us within two miles of the College site. (Note: Later the terminus was moved to Zakow, within a mile of the campus.) A series of pictures has been taken and sent to Mr. Fitch in America in presenting the claims of the College."

Two members of the Mission who were on furlough —

Robert F. Fitch and Frank W. Bible — were commissioned to find sponsors in America for new buildings and equipment. Both men gave much of their time to this important but difficult task. Contributions in money, lumber and other materials to the value of \$16,800 were obtained from Mr. Louis H. Severance of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Wheeler of Endeavor, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Dusenbury of Portville, N. Y.; and Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco. From other sources \$17,000 were made available to assure the success of the new plant. Just about that time, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Gamble, (of Proctor and Gamble Co.), while paying a visit to Hangchow, became greatly interested in the College and forthwith gave U.S. \$7,500 for a new dormitory.

On his return from furlough, with Mrs. Fitch, in February, 1908, Robert Fitch joined the College faculty and in addition to carrying a heavy load of teaching, made frequent trips on horseback the six miles out to the new site in connection with preparing the grounds for building and occupation. Four thousand peach and plum trees were planted, of which it was expected that "this orchard may become an excellent basis for self-support for a number of boys in the future and yield a considerable income." Somewhat later tea bushes were planted on the lower fringes of the campus and an extensive bamboo grove started on the western slope of the spur called "San Lung T'ou", both of which produced more income than the fruit trees or the sale of grass and brushwood from undeveloped areas on the hillside.

In the year 1910, literally a great deal of spade work was done under Fitch's supervision to get the campus on the Dragon Hills ready for occupancy. The building contracts

were signed in September and during that fall and winter Fitch made constant trips to supervise the work of constructing the main building, Severance Hall, which contained the administrative offices and class rooms. On either side of this building a dormitory was erected — Gamble Hall on the East and Wheeler and Dusenbury Hall on the west. Five faculty residences were built on the ridge above. Every Sunday, accompanied by three students, Mr. Fitch made the long trip from the city out to the new campus in order to hold a preaching service and Bible classes with the 400 masons, carpenters and other workmen engaged in erecting buildings or breaking and leveling the ground. Some of these workmen later joined the church.

By the New Year, 1911, actual construction work was practically completed and in February came the great day for moving to the new campus at Erh Lung T'ou — Second Dragon Head. The Chinese name adopted for the College was Tze Kiang Hsüeh T'ang (Chih Chiang Hsüeh T'ang) or Tze (Chih) River School. Chih and Ch'ien T'ang are other names for the Che River from which the province of Chekiang gets its name.

HANGCHOW COLLEGE BECOMES A UNION INSTITUTION

FOR SOME YEARS the question of union between the Presbyterian bodies in China had been considered. As early as 1902, there was held in Shanghai the first meeting of the Committee on Presbyterian Union in China, and the efforts of this Committee led ultimately to united participation in the Hangchow Union Girls' High School, and the Hangchow Christian College as well as the Nanking Theological Seminary.

In June 1908, a Committee on Co-ordination in Educational Work, appointed jointly by the Central China Mission of the Northern Presbyterians, and the Mid-China Mission of the Southern Presbyterians, met and adopted the following far-reaching resolutions:

"1. The time has come for co-operation and union in educational work for boys.

"2. Hangchow College with its academic department shall become the union collegiate institution for the two Missions, in the control and conduct of which the Missions shall share equally both as to supervision and current expense.

"3. In the development of the plant each Mission shall undertake to assist as it may be able. The property of the College shall belong to the Missions founding and sustaining it in proportion to the amount of their investments.

"4. Each Mission shall appoint four representatives to constitute a Joint Committee which shall develop plans for consummating the union; said union to take place with the beginning of the 1910 spring term."

A new Board of Directors was formed representing both Missions. J. E. Shoemaker, J. M. Espey and F. W. Bible represented the Central China Mission, while J. Leighton Stuart, J. Mercer Blain, and W. H. Hudson the Mid-China Mission. On November 6, 1909 they held their first meeting and took important actions. Junius H. Judson was again elected President "for the ensuing year" and Rev. Warren H. Stuart was elected a professor, as the first Southern Presbyterian member of the faculty. In the next year a Constitution for the College was adopted by the Directors and subsequently approved by the two Missions on the field and the sponsoring Boards in America.

III

ON THE NEW CAMPUS 1911 TO 1920

THE MOST pressing task of the year, 1911, was getting the campus into more presentable shape. A vast amount of work still had to be done to put the physical plant into more livable condition. The grounds had not yet been graded; there were still roads to be made, water system and electric lights to be installed, kitchens and dining rooms to be built, as well as many other improvements needing to be done all at once.

At that time the academic year usually began after the Chinese New Year's holidays, that is some time in February. In 1911, preliminary examinations were held on February 16 and 17, and enrollment started on the eighteenth. Life on the new campus began with a total attendance of 117 students, of whom thirty-one were in the College and eighty-six in the Middle School. In the student body were eighty-five professing Christians. Mr. Mattox had been elected President and Judson became Superintendent of the Self-Help Department. The faculty now consisted of twelve teachers including both Westerners and Chinese.

The spring term was finished successfully and the fall term opened most auspiciously. Before many days passed, however, an epidemic of malignant malaria hit the school; practically the whole student body became desperately ill and two of the boys succumbed to the disease. One of these was the oldest student in the school, the most promising young man in the senior class. He had come from a Christian home and was

looking forward to the work of the Gospel ministry for which he seemed admirably fitted. This severe epidemic alarmed the administrators of the College who early came to realize that one of the difficulties of being located far from the city was that of getting medical help. One member of the faculty was, therefore, always appointed to give part time to the health and well-being of the students. Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Mattox, Mr. Fitch and Mr. March, at different times over the years, were made responsible for the medical care not only of the students but also of the growing faculty families on the Hill. All felt the need of a resident medical officer on the campus but one was never appointed. Serious cases of illness had to be rushed to the C. M. S. hospital in the city.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1911

IN THE very midst of this epidemic in October 1911, news came of the uprising in Wuchang and the beginning of the historic outbreak which resulted after a few short months in the setting up of a republic in China with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Provisional President.

There was much excitement among the students as the news came in. Yet the regular work of the college went on till the end of the year, although all government schools were closed almost from the beginning of the revolution to the end of the year.

An overall picture of the general situation obtaining around the College in nearby Hangchow, in the fall of 1911, is found in Frank W. Bible's eye-witness account: "The year has been a notable one in the history of Hangchow. The three weeks preceding the actual Revolution in Hangchow witnessed an al-

most indescribable panic among the people of that city; fugitives by tens of thousands left, fearing that the Manchu garrison would shell the city as soon as attacked. However, the local revolutionary movement was carried through in the most orderly manner by the provincial military forces. Then with the outbreak at Wuchang the people have endured the most terrible suffering known since the Taiping rebellion. For many months tens of thousands of people have had no work; the death rate has been very high.... The several missions in the city have united in relief work.... The horrors of the situation were intensified by an epidemic of both typhus and famine fevers.... and it is no exaggeration to say that for some time people died by the hundreds daily. The local supply of coffins was exhausted and the surrounding towns and cities had to be drawn upon.

"The political and social changes, once order emerged from the general confusion, have been extremely favorable to missionary work. The new officials have shown a most cordial attitude towards foreigners. On New Year's night, 1912, the provincial authorities entertained the foreign community in a most elaborate way. In the spring, the foreign community gave a reception to the new officials, several of whom have shown a very kindly attitude toward mission work...."

The chief event of the fall term was the visit to the campus of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on December 10, 1912. Of this red-letter-day, President Mattox's report says: "Dr. Sun was given a hearty welcome by students, teachers, and a large number of city guests. He gave an interesting address to the students and was followed by General Chen Chi-mei of Shanghai and Mr. Ch'ueh of the Chekiang Bureau of Civil Affairs. Afterwards group photographs were taken and the whole party

entertained at tiffin. Dr. Sun expressed himself as being very much gratified with the work done by missionaries in their schools and colleges and was greatly impressed by our prospects here."

THE SELF-HELP DEPARTMENT

WITH the reestablishment of the Self-Help Department there arose a great many new problems. These problems increased to such an extent that within a few years Mr. Judson moved the work into the Mission Trade School in the city. President Mattox reported to the Mission concerning this issue as follows: "The new Self-Help Department for which provision was made last year has been exclusively under the charge of Mr. Judson, who has given his whole time to its inauguration and development. There was an appropriation of Mex. \$600 to provide the deficiency in the tuitions for twenty-seven boys who availed themselves of this type of aid in acquiring an education. In addition to doing servant and janitor work, they piled lumber, cleaned the grounds and plan to do gardening.

"The question of self-help is a most important one and it will be well for the Board of Directors and the Missions to define their policy clearly as to what the object of the Department should be. If it is the Board's idea to develop a Park College, it can be done by putting an executive in charge of the school who is in full sympathy with that kind of an institution and an expert in carrying out that plan.

"In providing for the students of this department it has been necessary to give them first consideration in everything pertaining to the daily routine of the school. The hours of teach-

ers' work, of recitations of the whole student body, time of chapel exercises, time for sweeping and scrubbing Halls and floors are all involved and have had to yield. The most serious problem is the keeping of all students in classes all morning so that the few in the Self-Help Department can be free all afternoon. This means supervision of the others in their rooms or study halls.

"...In any case there are several questions to be raised and matters of policy and principle to be settled. Is the self-help idea to be the predominating one, or only subordinate to the main end of training up Christian leaders by means of a higher education? Is the College the best place to teach the trades and train up the poor boys who do not go into higher academic work?"

Although this first year of experimentation with the Self-Help Department proved most disruptive to the usual routine of the College, it must be said that this department attracted many boys who otherwise would not have been able to get any higher education. By the next year there were so many applications that the number had to be limited to fifty, since their tuition fees were reduced to Mex. \$10 a year. The fees paid by those students and the income from the regular tuitions of Mex. \$44 per student brought in from 104 students a total of Mex. \$1,400 more than the cost of their food. Later generations of alumni have paid tribute to the self-help idea as practised at Hangchow.

During the absence on furlough of Mr. and Mrs. Judson in the U.S.A. in 1913, Mr. J. H. Arthur of Hangchow came to the campus to take charge of the Self-Help Department.

PERSONNEL

THROUGHOUT the history of Hangchow College there were constant changes in personnel. In fact in the whole period of its existence as a Christian college — more than five decades — only nine Western couples and one unmarried woman were on the staff ten years or more. Twenty-three other individuals or couples were there for one year only, eleven for two years, seven for three years, two for five years and one for nine years. Those who were permanent members of the staff received a well-earned furlough at the end of seven years. Sometimes this leave was extended for advanced study or promotional work. Substitutions had to be made when these furloughs came due.

In the early years on the new campus the Westerners who bore the brunt of the teaching load were Mr. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Mattox, Mr. and Mrs. March, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart. In 1915, Robert Fitch, who had been Vice-President of the College since 1913, resigned to go into the Union Evangelistic Committee in Hangchow. He returned as President in 1922.

In the fall of 1916, Rev. and Mrs. Frank D. Scott arrived at the College, he being a graduate of Waynesburg College, Pa., and Auburn Theological Seminary. He taught Sociology and was greatly beloved, but in 1920 the Scotts resigned and returned to the United States. In December, 1916, Rev. and Mrs. W. Reginald Wheeler arrived on the campus after a year spent in language study at Nanking and a summer and fall in the United States given to promotional work for the College. Mr. Wheeler was a graduate of Yale University and Auburn Theological Seminary, and taught Bible and English.

He produced two books while on the Hangchow staff: "A Book of Verse of the Great War," and "China and the World War."

In the same year that the Scotts and Wheelers arrived, two short-term teachers joined the faculty with their salaries paid by Mr. Wheeler. They were Roland C. Bristol, a graduate of Reed College, and Paul H. Kirkpatrick of Occidental College. The former remained one year and the latter two years, being followed by his brother, W. Bruce Kirkpatrick, who remained only one semester. These two young men helped with the teaching of English and with athletics. Mr. Frank E. Bible, father of Rev. Frank W. Bible of the Board of Directors, taught History and Political Economy from 1915 to 1918.

When the Wheelers were forced to return to the States in May, 1918, on account of Mrs. Wheeler's serious illness, it was feared that they might not be able to come back to the College, but under good medical treatment she recovered sufficiently to permit their return in the autumn. But at the end of the spring semester of 1919 another health furlough was ordered for Mrs. Wheeler, necessitating an immediate return to the States, with little or no prospect of their ever getting back to China. In September, therefore, the Mission transferred from Ningpo Rev. Clarence B. Day, an alumnus of Hamilton College and San Francisco Theological Seminary, and Mrs. Day, a Western College graduate, to take the Wheelers' place. In the following term, however, the Days were assigned permanently to the College staff and during more than thirty years of service Mr. Day taught Bible, English, Philosophy and Comparative Religion as needed, while Mrs. Day acted as Librarian and taught English and Music.

In 1919, another new recruit arrived from U.S.A. in the person of Rev. Charles P. Barkman, who, after graduating from the University of Illinois and the San Francisco Theological Seminary, came to teach History and English. Mrs. Barkman, a nurse who arrived in 1922, took charge of the campus clinic and also taught in the English Department. The Barkmans left in 1926. While at Hangchow he had found time to publish "A History of World War I - for Chinese Students".

The Chinese faculty, when the College began its work on the new campus, consisted of Mr. M. K. Chow, Dean of the College and teacher of Bible; Mr. S. D. Lee who taught Astronomy, Chemistry, Trigonometry and Harmony of the Gospels; Mr. Wei Zao-tsen who taught English; Mr. Tsiang Ven-dah and Mr. D. Y. Pao. Mr. Wei left in the following year to study Theology in Nanking; Mr. D. Y. Pao also left at the same time, to be Headmaster of the new Academy in Ningpo. Mr. Wei's place was taken by Mr. M. U. Zung, a graduate of Millsaps College, Mississippi. He taught English and was active in athletics. When Dean Chow left with his family in 1915 for New York to study in White's Bible School, his place was taken by Mr. Tin K'ai-fong an alumnus of the class of 1897, who had been head Chinese teacher in the Union Girls' High School.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMPUS

THE "Dragon Hills" form part of the southern arm of a great horseshoe of hills that opens toward the east and, like a large magnet holds the lake and the city in its encircling arms. On the south side, these hills fan out into five ridges or spurs running down to the north bank of the Ch'ien T'ang River. As you approach from the east along the river-bank highway, you

pass the Six Harmony Pagoda (Liu Ho T'a) built high on the first of these rugged spurs; next you come to the beetling bluff known as the "First Dragon Head" (T'ou Lung T'ou) where the first three, and later several more Chinese faculty residences were built. Just below it a sort of natural mezzanine terrace called "Hsia Lung T'ou" provided a site for a primary school and later a small dormitory and an engineering workshop and foundry.

A deep ravine separates all this from the broader bluff known as the "Second Dragon Head" (Erh Lung T'ou), on which the main college buildings stand. Following up this ravine, one would come to the lower and upper reservoirs that furnish all the college water supply. A high-trestled footbridge connects these two "dragon heads" and carries a water-pipe to the houses on T'ou Lung T'ou. Above the college buildings rise the five original residences, placed one above the other, and topped by the observatory on the ridge halfway to the summit of the hill.

The "Third Dragon Head" (San Lung T'ou) forms the western side of the campus providing further residence sites and carrying the college tea plantations and bamboo grove. Between it and the "Second Dragon Head" runs the ravine that holds the gymnasium, the physical education building and open-air swimming pool, and finally opens out into the athletic field. A fifth spur farther to the west, not owned by the College, holds a large private dwelling which, in recent years, has been rented by the University to provide housing for teachers and office-workers.

In the forty years since the campus was bought, a volunteer growth of trees has sprung up and covered most of the

areas not required for building purposes, thus making a sanctuary for birds and other wild-life, including pangolin, foxes, cobras, rabbits and deer. In fact, world-travellers have rated Hangchow's campus as one of the most beautiful in all the world, overlooking, as it does, the wide reaches of the Ch'ien T'ang winding out of snow-capped mountains to the southwest, much like Robert College overlooking the Hellespont or Cornell University rising above Cayuga Lake. As you look out over the river at the time of the spring or fall equinoxes, you may see the famous tidal wave known as the "Hangchow Bore" sweeping up the river in a low, white crescent and breaking on the opposite shore. It is formed thirty miles to the east where Hangchow Bay narrows into the mouth of the Ch'ien T'ang River. There the incoming tide, held temporarily in check by sand bars, finally comes tumbling over them in a great wall of water ten to fifteen feet high that rushes up the estuary with a rumble and a roar at a terrifying rate. Its force is not spent until it has passed the Six Harmony Pagoda that was built to stop the ravages of this "Dragon-in-the-Tide".

GETTING THE CAMPUS IN SHAPE

TO SURVEY the campus and direct the construction work, Mr. Henry E. Baker, a civil engineer of Watertown, N. Y. came to Hangchow in 1911 from a government paper mill in Hankow. He rendered inestimable service in the two years he was with the College.

Besides the three large brick college buildings, already mentioned, the five residences that had been built on the campus in 1910 became known respectively as the North Pacific Residence for the Mattoxes, the Rochester Residence for the Fitches (later, the Marches), the Converse Residence for the

Judsons, the Southern Presbyterian Residence for the Stuarts, and the Paxton Memorial Residence for the M. K. Chows. Fortunately a gift of Mex. \$3,800 from the Southern Presbyterians made possible the enlargement of the campus to the east by the purchase of the "First Dragon Head" (T'ou Lung T'ou). On this hill three residences for Chinese faculty members were erected with funds contributed by the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y.

By the spring of 1912, the campus began to take on a more settled appearance as nature slowly healed the scars of excavation, grading and filling, aided by the planting of trees and shrubs, and the transplanting of sod to the terraces. When the water system was made possible by Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Sr. of Chicago, bamboo pipes were replaced with galvanized iron pipes as the system was extended to include the upper reservoir that supplied the buildings high on the hill with clear mountain water. The lower reservoir, fed by springs and the overflow from above, gave an unfailing supply to all the main college buildings and to the houses on First Dragon Head.

An astronomical observatory placed high on the ridge, was completed in 1912. It was called the Philadelphia Observatory as the construction had been made possible by a gift of \$1,000 from Mrs. Charles P. Turner of Philadelphia.

The Tooker Memorial Chapel was made possible by a gift from the family of Mr. Nathaniel Tooker of East Orange, N. J. Construction work was superintended by Mr. J. W. Wilson who had joined the staff in 1914, after the departure of Mr. Baker. The cornerstone of the chapel was laid on June 20, 1917 by Pastor P. K. Tsang of Hangchow in the presence of a

company of 300 persons, including teachers, students, alumni and guests. The chapel, a beautiful cut-stone structure located near the center of the campus, was finally dedicated on January 11, 1919, and ever stood as the symbol of Christ at the center of the College's life.

Two other construction projects completed in the winter of 1918 or the spring of 1919 on the "Third Dragon Head", included the Carter Memorial Residence which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson and their family. This building made possible largely by a gift of \$5,000 from Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Sr. There was also the Wheeler Bungalow, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wheeler. It was financed by \$3,000 from Mr. W. R. Wheeler and \$4,000 from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson P. Wheeler of Endeavor, Pa.

MORE GIFTS FLOW IN

IN ADDITION to the gifts already mentioned the College was fortunate in receiving an additional \$5,500 from Mr. Louis H. Severance for the completion of Severance Hall - the administration and classroom building. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble generously added the \$4,500 needed to complete the dormitory known as Gamble Hall. Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Company, gave \$900 worth of lumber for the Self-help Department. The grandson of Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan donated to the library several thousand very valuable Chinese books on political and historical subjects. Mr. Yue Wai-ching of Peking gave Mex. \$1,000 for scientific apparatus.

As a result of Mr. Wheeler's campaigning, contributions amounting to \$4,000 were received: \$2,500 from Mr. and Mrs.

D. B. Gamble; \$1,000 from Mr. W. M. Wheeler of Berkeley, California, and \$500 from other donors. These funds were allocated as follows: to campus improvements \$1,000; for electric lights \$1,000; for library books \$500; and for an athletic field \$1,500. One of the contributors to the athletic field was Mr. Bleecker Van Wagenen, but the field was named the Gamble Athletic Field after the principal donors. In describing this field Mr. Mattox wrote: "The Gamble Athletic Field has been evolved from a rice field, and, nestled in a valley extending to the river front, with its natural amphitheater, provides ample space for college athletics for the present, and when the proposed terracing is completed will present a most commodious and attractive resort for athletic fans."¹

While in America in 1913 for his wife's health, Mr. Reginald Wheeler was able to devote a good deal of time to working up interest in the South for the support of the College. In September, at Nashville, Tennessee, he met with the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which not only authorized but assisted him to go out to start a campaign for \$20,000 in the Southern Presbyterian constituency. So well did he represent the needs of the College that by July of the following year, the Committee was able to report that \$10,000 had already been subscribed and paid to the Nashville Treasurer.

Also through Mr. Wheeler's efforts, an Advisory Council for Hangchow College was set up in the United States with Dr. Robert E. Speer as Chairman and Dr. Charles H. Pratt as Vice-Chairman and fourteen others, seven representing each Board.

WARREN H. STUART ELECTED PRESIDENT

WHEN Warren H. Stuart became Acting President in the fall of 1916, he faced no easy task in the internal development of the College, but during his six-year administration much progress was made. He built a stronger faculty, enlisted the interest and support of the Chinese constituency and alumni, improved the curriculum and cultivated the Home Churches. The Board of Directors had already been enlarged from six to nine members, allowing for the election of three Chinese members, one from each of the Presbyteries of Hangchow, Soochow and Ning-Shao (Ningpo-Shaohing). Stuart saw to it that these Presbyteries, organized jointly by the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Missions, elected the representatives to which they were entitled. He sent publicity to the Alumni Association which had been organized in February, 1916, suggesting regional organization and soliciting the aid of the Alumni in a forward-moving program. The Alumni responded to his overtures and organized branches in various port cities of China and even had an association of sixteen members in Tokyo. To increase alumni loyalty and arouse the interest of prospective students, a special number of the new College Literary Magazine named "The Tide" (after the famous bore of the Ch'ien T'ang River) was issued in May, 1918; it was sent to all friends of the College and became the forerunner of a long series of college annuals.

President Stuart early set about to increase income by raising fees from Mex. \$80 to \$90 per year. This sum included both tuition and board. In the budget for 1917-18 a student's board was estimated at Mex. \$3.60 a month. The salaries of Chinese teachers ranged from Mex. \$60 down to \$20 a month. Of the total expenditures, exclusive of the salaries

of Westerners, which were paid by their respective Missions, the two largest items were Mex. \$6,840 for students' board and \$7,200 for salaries of Chinese teachers. Ten scholarships were offered to pupils in the Preparatory Department (now known as the Hangchow College Affiliated Middle School), "for sons of preachers, church members and non-Christians." A Freshman scholarship, Mex. \$30, was offered to each of the six Affiliated Mission Academies.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

THE Christian activities on the campus had been maintained as usual even during the Revolution of 1911. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Wei Zao-tsen in that year went with thirty-six students in preaching bands to many of the small villages in the hills. The College Y.M.C.A. invited pastors of the various churches in Hangchow to speak at the Sunday evening meetings. Rev. Dzen Dah-san, the first ordained pastor of the Southern Presbyterian Church and Pastor Ting Li-mei, the Presbyterian evangelist from Shantung, each gave a week of meetings and personal evangelism, which deepened the spiritual lives of those who were Christians and influenced others to enquire into the Christian faith.

Two conferences were held at the College in July, 1912. One was the eighth annual student Y.M.C.A. conference for the colleges of the Kiangnan area. Twenty educational institutions were represented and there was an attendance of one hundred delegates and speakers. The other was the first meeting of the Chekiang Pastors and Christian Workers' Institute. There were 119 enrolled, making 300 guests on the campus at the same time in the two conferences. Among the speakers present, mention should be made of Dr. J. C. Garritt

and Dr. P. F. Price, both of Nanking Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Mr. Box and Rev. Mr. Malpas of the London Missionary Society; Mr. Fletcher Brockman of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai, and Ting Li-mei, the evangelist who had visited the College the previous year.

In the fall of 1912, the Hangchow College Church, was established under the Hangchow Presbytery with Rev. E. L. Mattox as Stated Supply, M. K. Chow and S. D. Li as first elders and eighty-nine charter members, most of whom were teachers and students but there were also a few workmen and servants as well as some persons from nearby villages.

At the Annual Meeting of the Central China Mission in 1916, its representatives on the College Board of Directors called attention to the fact that out of 174 students only forty-four came from Christian homes and only twenty-seven from the constituency of Presbyterian Mission schools and urged the Mission to give careful attention to this situation.

One answer to this problem was given not long afterwards by the special meetings conducted by G. Sherwood Eddy, when there were fifty decisions for Christ, showing that the College could be an evangelistic agency in winning non-Christian students. The College Church was strengthened when Dean Tin K'ai-fong was made an elder and Arthur W. March and Dzu Sen-dang deacons. Under Mr. March's leadership, country evangelistic bands made regular trips on the "Susan Deaderick", the small motor-launch which had been donated in 1912 by Mrs. R. B. Glenn of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The greatest advance in religious life in the College in ten years came when, at the close of a series of meetings

held by Pastor Z. T. Kaung of Shanghai, forty-nine students publicly confessed Christ and twenty-three were baptized. Of this experience, President Stuart wrote, "This is the most soul-satisfying scene I have ever witnessed."

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

IN ADDITION to participation in the religious life described above, the students had other activities. Literary societies were organized, oratorical and debating contests were held in both Chinese and English. The first intercollegiate debate was held at Hangchow March 27, 1919, under the direction of Mr. Scott. Dramatics became popular and several plays were produced.

Athletic teams were organized with rapidly rising interest in both intramural and intercollegiate soccer football, basketball, tennis, and track athletics, culminating in holding the East China Intercollegiate Field and Track Meet successfully in Gamble Stadium May 11, 1918. With three racing-shells purchased from a defunct Rowing Club in Shanghai, Hangchow College was probably the only one of the Christian Colleges to boast of having a varsity crew, but with no competitors the sport soon died out.

The work of the fall semester in 1919 was disturbed by the Student Union, which comprised students of both Christian and government schools and required students to spend time going out to lecture to the people in city and country on the need of patriotism. Student strikes just before and just after Christmas were aimed at trying to get the government to take a stronger stand against the encroachments of the Japanese in the North. Students rather defied the Provincial Governor's

proclamation urging them to tend to their studies and not meddle in politics.

CURRICULAR CHANGES

INNOVATIONS were made in the curriculum in 1912 by adding three hours per week to all English classes, except the beginners, and by teaching History, Geography, Logic and Political Economy in the English language. The subjects still being taught in Chinese were Astronomy, Bible, Biology, Chemistry, Chinese Classics and Language, Geology, Physics, Physiology, Psychology and Trigonometry.

This matter of teaching more subjects in English aroused considerable discussion in the meeting of the Central China Mission in September, 1914. The Mission's representatives on the Board of Directors reported that "The action of the Board in adopting the recommendation of their Committee which directs the faculty 'to make a larger use of English as a medium of instruction' raises the question whether or not the college course, aside from the Chinese Literature, shall be given in English or Chinese."

Finally, after lengthy discussion, the Mission took action approving of English being stressed "sufficiently to give those who study it a practical and efficient command of the language, but we believe that the Chinese language should be used as far as possible as the medium of instruction in the College, so that the Chinese scholarship of the students shall not suffer." This action shows how the progress of the College was often delayed by the system of remote control. Every policy of the College had to be reviewed by the Board of Directors, by the two Missions, by the China Council in Shanghai of the

Northern Presbyterian Church and finally by the two Mission Boards and the Board of Trustees in America.

In 1917 to 1918 the College for the first time arranged its courses in a five-year "group-system", (Junior two years, Senior three years). Included were new courses in Drawing, Education, History, Sociology, Philosophy, Psychology and Advanced Physics.

Summarizing the work of the first ten years President Stuart said: "There have been sixty-eight graduates; eleven are in the ministry, thirty-two in teaching, thirteen in business or government employ; seven are secretaries in the Y.M.C.A. or other Christian work, three are in engineering, one is a medical doctor, and one is in literary work."

In 1914, by action of both Missions and by the Board of Directors, the name of the institution had been changed from Hangchow Presbyterian College to Hangchow Christian College. The name in Chinese was Chih Chiang Ta Hsüeh.

IV

THE STRUGGLE TO MAINTAIN A SENIOR COLLEGE

THE PERENNIAL problem for Hangchow was to be or not to be a full-fledged college. In October, 1919, the College had been visited by Secretaries of the Northern Presbyterian Board, George T. Scott and William P. Schell, with Mrs. Schell. They brought reports of the Board's interest in the College and its proposed plan of expansion. In private conversation, however, Scott expressed his personal opinion that Hangchow should be content with Junior College status.

This point of view was not shared by the College faculty, for they were already carrying a Senior College teaching load. In March of 1920, therefore, the faculty passed the following resolution: "The question has been raised as to the advisability of continuing a Senior College. We, the faculty, request the Board of Directors to consider all possibilities to continue a Senior College."

PRESIDENT STUART OBTAINS CHARTER

PURSUANT to this request, the Board of Directors asked President Stuart to go to the United States to raise funds and, if possible, to obtain a charter for the College. He made a four-and-a-half-months' visit to the States and was eminently successful in his five main objectives. These were, namely, to stir up interest on the part of the Mission Boards and the Churches, especially of the South; to get two new teachers; to get more funds; to get a charter from the District of Columbia, and to establish closer relations with the new Advisory Council.

It was an important step forward in the history of the College, therefore, when in November, 1920, the Mission Boards approved of its incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia and appointed their representatives to act both as Incorporators and as Trustees. The representatives of the Southern Presbyterian Church were Dr. Samuel H. Chester, Rev. Egbert W. Smith and Rev. Joseph C. Reavis; those representing the Northern Presbyterian Church were Dr. Thomas H. P. Sailer, Mr. Dwight H. Day and Mr. George T. Scott. Shortly afterward, the following names were added: from the Southern Church, Mr. Edwin F. Willis (with John H. DeWitt as alternate); from the Northern Church, Dr. Robert E. Speer (with W. R. Wheeler as alternate).

The Certificate of Incorporation was drawn up and sealed on November 26, 1920 and the first meeting of the Incorporators (or Trustees) was held in Washington, D. C. on February 5, 1921, at which meeting the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws were finally approved. Article III of the Certificate of Incorporation listed the branches to be taught as follows: Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Chinese Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, Education, Geology, History, Mathematics, Modern European Languages, Philosophy, Physics, Psychology, Religion, Sociology. Article X of the By-Laws stated: "A student who satisfactorily completes one of the prescribed courses of study shall receive a diploma. A graduate of the full college course shall receive an appropriate degree."

In spite of this charter, pressure increased from every side to make Hangchow only a two-year Junior College, so that President Stuart in his report for 1921 to 1922 said that the institution was in a "desperate situation" indeed. The Educational

Commission which had been sent to China in 1921, (usually called the Burton Commission from the name of its Chairman), had recommended that the Christian educational institutions in East China should form one "University of East China" modelled on the University of London. This would include St. John's University in Shanghai, the University of Nanking, Soochow University, Shanghai University, Hangchow Christian College, Ginling College and Nanking Theological Seminary.

A somewhat similar suggestion for unifying the work of the Christian Colleges in the lower Yangtze Area had been made as far back as February 15, 1914 in a memorandum which Dr. E. L. Mattox and Dr. J. A. Silsby, (Principal of Lowrie Institute, Shanghai), forwarded to the Central China Mission on February 15, 1914, recommending, among other things that Soochow University, Shanghai Baptist College and Hangchow Christian College be affiliated with the University of Nanking for graduate work. But this seed-thought took many years to germinate. Even after the Burton Commission recommended the formation of the University of East China, negotiations dragged on for many years.

At the Commencement exercises held on June 17, 1922 the first bachelor degrees were granted in accordance with the American charter and there was an academic procession in which for the first time Western style caps and gowns were used. This was the last Commencement over which President Stuart presided. The address was given by U. S. Consul-General E. C. Cunningham of Shanghai. Two young men received the Bachelor of Arts degree. One of them, T. J. Ku (Ku Tun-jou) remained on the staff as teacher of Chinese in the Middle School; the other C. H. Chow (Chou Chu-hsin) went into the Government's Maritime Customs Service.

THE ALUMNI TAKE A HAND

AT THIS juncture the Alumni began to push even more strongly for maintaining a full Senior College. The following offerings for five years of college work were then being listed in the catalogue: Chinese 9 courses; Biology 7 courses; Chemistry 4 courses; Education 5 courses; English 13 courses; Geology 2 courses; Mathematics 8 courses; Physics 7 courses; Religion 6 courses; Social Science 7 courses; other Western Languages 5 courses (French 2, German 2, Greek 1); Western Philosophy 2 courses. The Alumni felt that this standard must be maintained, that it was no time for retrenchment but for advance.

The Alumni, by judicious campaigning, soon got the Board of Directors enlarged in membership from nine to fifteen; three from the Presbyteries (Hangchow, Soochow, Ningpo); three from each of the two cooperating Missions (one member from each Mission to be on the faculty); two from the Alumni Association; three coopted by the Board, expert educationalists, to participate in the affairs of the Board for a three-year term; and the College President (with vote). This new arrangement gave the Alumni and the faculty more voice than they had previously had in the Board. At the annual meeting in February, 1922, this enlarged Board of Directors passed a motion approving the retention of both the Junior and the Senior College. It also approved of Hangchow's becoming a member of the East China Association of Christian Colleges. At the same meeting, Warren H. Stuart's resignation was accepted and Robert F. Fitch was elected fourth President. It was decided, however, that Fitch should go to the States to campaign for funds, while Mattox served as Acting-President in the interim. The interim turned out to be a period of four years. Edward Evans

Jr. was elected Treasurer and served in this capacity until he left the staff in 1927.

In the course of 1923, a report on the College to the Boards made by Dr. Earl H. Cressy, Secretary of the Protestant organizations known as the East China Christian Educational Association and the Council of Higher Education, and by Dr. E. E. Wallace, Associate Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, showed that the College needed more support. Dr. O. C. Crawford, Executive Secretary of the Central China Mission, wrote a strong covering letter urging an expanded program of Senior College work. These had great weight in the top echelons of the High Commands in New York and Nashville. By reason of these recommendations as well as Robert Fitch's high-powered advertising and personal powers of persuasion, the scales were finally tipped in favor of Hangchow's expansion with Board approval — a fact which Fitch joyfully reported to Mattox by cable on June 7, 1924.

A bright spot in the spring of 1926 came on May fifth when Dr. Robert F. Fitch was inaugurated as Fourth President of Hangchow College in Tooker Memorial Chapel in the presence of a great assemblage of College Presidents from East China as well as other dignitaries in full academic regalia. It was one of the proudest, most colorful events which had ever taken place on the campus. Although Dr. Fitch had been President-Elect since 1922, his long absence abroad had delayed the inaugural ceremonies until this late date.

THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

GUESTS attending the inauguration of President Fitch saw the walls of Wilson Hall half-way up, and, down in the ra-

vine by the athletic field, the foundations already laid for the Louisville Gymnasium. Since 1920 the Hangchow College Construction Department had been conducted by Mr. J. Morrison Wilson, with the help Mr. Dzu Sen-dang and a staff of thirteen draftsmen. During the first year they had designed and supervised buildings in the Missions to the amount of Mex. \$200,000 and for the University of Nanking to the amount of Mex. \$300,000. In the following year this department constructed buildings amounting in value to Mex. \$674,000. A report for the five years of its operation shows that this department designed seventy-five buildings and built sixty-three of them with an expenditure of Mex. \$1,200,000, bringing a total profit of Mex. \$43,000. After paying its own running expenses, this department turned over to the College \$20,000 in cash, \$3,100 in materials, \$460 in interest, \$750 in equipment. Wilson Hall (a residence for teachers, later used as the Girls' Dormitory) was built with the \$20,000 and appropriately named for Mr. Wilson. Designs were also drawn for the Science Hall, Gymnasium, Library, Dormitory and a Chinese house for single teachers. These plans alone saved the College \$9,000, and thus architectural engineering early became a recognized part of Hangchow College's contribution to the advancing life of East China.

After completing plans for the new Residence Hall for single teachers and for the Louisville Gymnasium and after getting the work started in 1925, Mr. Wilson closed out the Construction Department and went with his family to Shanghai, where he joined an architectural firm. He, and his chief engineer, Dzu Sen-dang, supervised the construction of these two buildings, however, until their completion in 1926. The architectural engineering feature was dropped until 1929, when it was revived under the careful planning of Prof. Ruf Shu, along

with his expansion of the whole Engineering Department.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

IN THE YEAR 1920 Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Allison came from Kiangyin for one year's service in the Biology Department while Mr. March was on furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Evans, Jr. and Mr. Walter E. Smith came as new recruits under the Southern Presbyterian Mission, while Hugh H. Creighton arrived as the Occidental College representative. In the following fall (1921), James L. Howe, Jr. joined the staff from Washington and Lee University to head the Chemistry Department, and served in that capacity from 1921 to 1924 and again from 1927 to 1933.

The year 1922 to 1923 began with the usual staff changes: Dr. and Mrs. Stuart went to the States on furlough; Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Lautenschlager arrived, each with a Master's degree from the University of Michigan, to teach the Social Sciences (Political Science, History, Sociology); Paul C. C. Lu came to teach Education; Mr. S. D. Lee returned from studying in Peking to continue the teaching of Chemistry. The new Dean, Rev. Andrew V. Wu (Wu Wei-teh), had graduated from Hangchow in 1912, and from the College of Wooster in 1916, had served with the Chinese labor Corps in France as a Y. M. C. A. Secretary and later had graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. He brought to his new duties that rare combination of keen intellectual awareness and deep religious fervor that was to stand him in good stead in the troubled years that lay ahead.

In 1925 Mr. Chung Chung-shan was invited to join the staff as Professor of Chinese and, as we shall see later, proved a



Alumni with Rev. Junius H. Judson (seated)
and Dr. Elmer L. Mattox (standing).



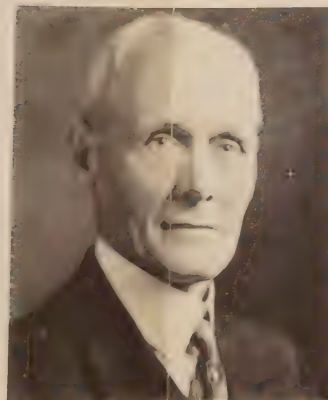
Dr. Warren H. Stuart, President, 1916-1922



Dr. Baen Lee, President, 1928-49



Class in Plane Geometry (About 1900 to 1906).



Dr. Robert F. Fitch, President, 1922-28



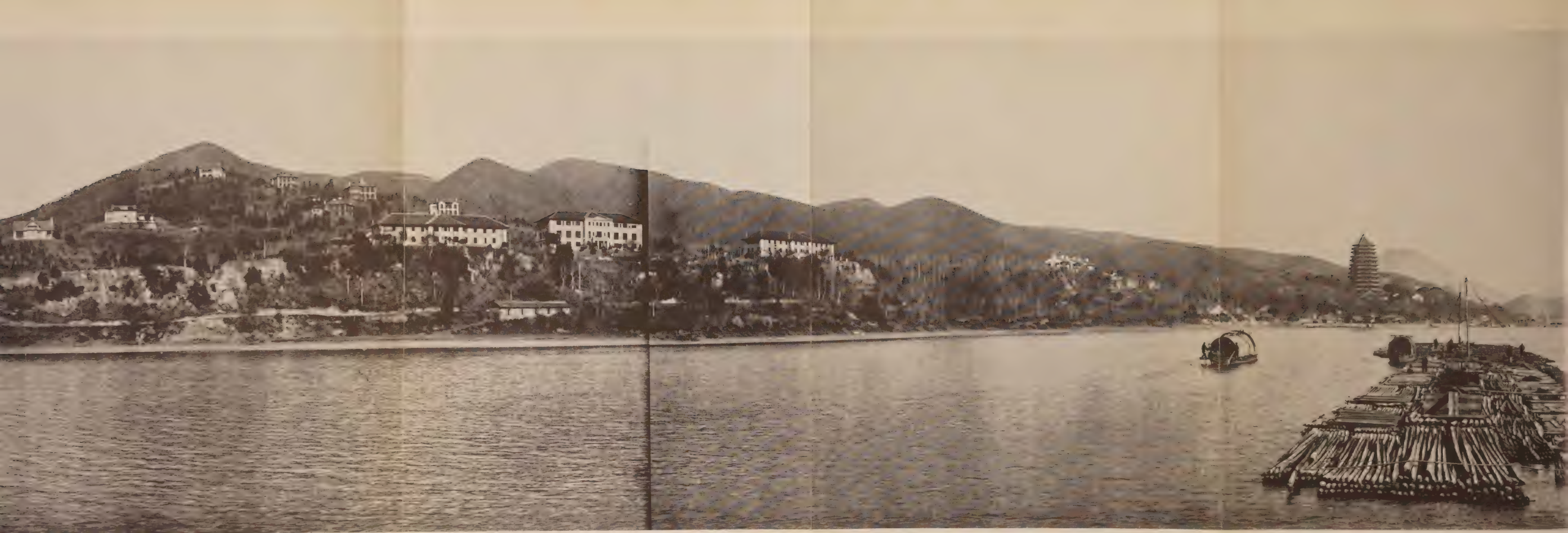
Dr. Robert J. McMullen, President, 1938-43



Visit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic, to Campus on December 10, 1912.



Gamble Swimming Pool.



Panorama of Hangchow University Campus

most happy choice. With the coming of Thomas Suvoong, who had received his training at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, interest revived in physical culture and intramural sports. Rev. and Mrs. Dyke Van Putten and Rev. and Mrs. Augustus R. Craig, who had spent the previous year in the Peking Language School, were among other new faculty arrivals, in the History and Philosophy Departments.

New faculty persons arriving in the fall of 1926 included Rev. Frank W. Price, with his wife Essie, who came from the Mid-China Mission to take charge of the Department of Religious Education. With the help of Mr. Wang K'uei-sheng, he opened up new rural centers where the students could do preaching and social work. After a six-months furlough spent in advanced study in America, Mr. Donald W. Walker returned to resume his teaching of English. He was warmly welcomed by all the students, in whose literary and athletic organizations he had always been very active.

Mr. George Kin Leung, of Atlantic City, N. J., came to teach Chinese Drama, while his sister, Martha, a graduate of Occidental College, became Secretary to the President. After Miss Leung left, her place was filled by Mrs. J. L. Howe, who served as Secretary to Presidents Fitch, Lee, and McMullen in succession from 1927 to 1933. Mr. R. J. Salmon came on loan from the Church Missionary Society to teach Chemistry for a year, working with Warren M. Cox, who headed the Department from 1924 to 1927. This arrangement was made in the expectation that Hangchow College would train premedics for Dr. D. Duncan Main's Medical College in connection with the Kwang-Chi Church Missionary Society Hospital in Hangchow. At the same time Mr. R. Paul Montgomery re-joined the staff for a year of teaching English and Music. The com-

pletion in 1926 of the Wilson Hall of Residence, by providing housing for sixteen men, made it possible to take care not only of several of the young foreign teachers, but also of a large number of Chinese teachers who had been commuting daily by bus or ricksha over the rough five miles of new motor road from Hangchow City.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE

IN AN AVERAGE year like 1922 to 1923 the religious life of the institution found expression in weekly services of worship and in cottage prayer-meetings, along with other activities reaching out into the villages around. The Student Volunteer Band was reorganized on a more strict basis of pledge for the ministry and recruited eight college and two middle school students as active members. A Religious Emphasis Week was conducted by an alumnus, Rev. S. S. Chu (Chu Sin-sen), pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Soochow, at the close of which thirty students took a public stand for Christ. In November, Sherwood Eddy and E. Stanley Jones held three meetings in which forty-four boys made public confession of their faith. Other prominent visitors addressed the student body during that year: Dr. Charles R. Erdman of Princeton, Dr. Robert P. Wilder of the Student Volunteer Movement, Dr. Hiram J. Foulkes of the New Era Movement, and Dr. Sidney Gulick from Japan, each of whom made a profound impression on the student mind as they brought new conceptions of the world-wide character and influence of the Christian Church.

Inspired by these and other personal contacts, the students reorganized their Student Self-Government Association under a new constitution and came to "learn by doing" that self-government is not a light task and involves duties and responsibili-

ties as well as freedom and the right of self-determination. Their urge to self-expression took the form of issuing two bulletins in Chinese and one in English, which brought the College into closer touch with Alumni and other friends and furnished an outlet for the students' budding literary talents. A debating society was formed which held two intercollegiate contests during the year. In the first one, held in Hangchow in December, the local team won from the visiting team representing St. John's University on the question, "Resolved that the franchise should be extended to women." The final debate was held in Shanghai, at which the Hangchow team lost to the University of Shanghai on the question, "Resolved: that war is no longer justifiable."

With the organization of an Athletic Association, students took new interest in sports and showed up well in various contests, winning not only the championship of the Interscholastic Meet for Affiliated Middle Schools but also the Chekiang Provincial Track and Field Meet. The Varsity football and basketball teams also made extended trips to play a number of college teams in East China.

When Dr. Mattox was away on furlough in 1925 to 1926, Mr. Day became acting-pastor of the College Church, and it was at his suggestion that Ho Shih-fu, the college carpenter was elected an elder, thereby making the Church Session a little more democratic. That year the students were very busy in their Student Volunteer Band, Christian Endeavor, Y.M.C.A., and other religious and social activities, including a new Bible Class started for the workmen. David L. Chen also built up the work of the Zakow Community Center by soliciting support from the village shops and families.

HEAD WINDS AND WAR CLOUDS

FROM 1924 to 1927 the College was constantly affected by the political turmoil that engulfed China, partly because of the civil wars between rival coalitions seeking to control the country, and partly by anti-foreign agitation and boycotts.

In September, 1924, General Sun Ch'uan-fang, who, though a native of Shantung, was military governor of the province of Fukien, invaded Chekiang, the province of which Hangchow is capital, and displaced General Lu Yung-hsiang, who belonged to a rival faction. Describing this invasion, Elmer Mattox reported to the Central China Mission in December, 1924, as follows: "In reviewing the work of this period, we must not fail to take account of the many political and social changes. In September, this section was thrown into great confusion; people became panic-stricken and tens of thousands flocked to the shelter of the foreign settlements in Shanghai. To make matters worse, Sun Ch'uan-fang, entering the political arena from Fukien, set out on a drive to Peking that led his army into Hangchow (along the river road in front of our campus) on September 25, the very day on which the famous old Lei Feng T'a (Thunder Peak Pagoda) collapsed in ill omen on the south shore of West Lake. For the six weeks during which the fighting continued, travel between Shanghai, Hangchow, and Soochow was carried on by such round-about ways as to make communications all but impossible. Schools could not open, meetings were forbidden, and the only work that the missionaries could do was that of the Red Cross in caring for the wounded and the refugees.

"During the year there has been an increase of anti-foreign and anti-Christian sentiment. This sort of propaganda seems

to be fostered by radical leaders, students, and a certain class of government educators. Kwangtung is looked upon as the hotbed for radical elements; Sun Yat-sen has come to be looked upon as one of its main spokesmen and it is common talk that funds are supplied by the Russian Soviet Government.

"Despite political disturbances, the College has had a record enrollment with 258, of whom over half were in the collegiate department. The sanctioning of the Senior College by the Boards and the added interest of the Southern Church and the prospect of building a Science Hall and Gymnasium in the near future have encouraged the staff and the Chinese constituency."

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE MAY THIRTIETH INCIDENT

THE YEAR 1925 is well remembered by all who were in China at that time, because of the fateful "May 30th Incident". Students in Shanghai had previously demonstrated in protest against the death of a Chinese rioter at the hands of a Japanese guard in a cotton mill. As the police had banned all parades or political demonstrations in the International Settlement, some of the student agitators had been arrested. Then, on May 30th, as the student-led mob moved up the street intent on storming the jail where their comrades were held, the Municipal Police, to quell the rioting, fired into the crowd, killing six and wounding others who died later. As the order to fire had been given by a British police officer, these dead became martyrs and anti-foreignism spread like wild-fire. This incident threw the whole country into the frenzied hysteria of a people on the verge of war. All that fall, the students of Hangchow College, as students elsewhere, continued in a restless state of mind. The Students' Union called for an active anti-

Christian campaign just at Christmas time. As President Fitch later reported, it was almost impossible for school administrators to do very much in the way of forward effort. He worked out a plan, however, for limiting administrative responsibilities to the faculty's Executive Council, by which, it was hoped, school problems could be dealt with more promptly and effectively.

THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTION

FOR THE FALL term of 1926, College opened with a record enrollment of 247 students but their studies were destined to be broken up by the approach of another major civil war and by December 24 all had departed for their homes. This struggle was different from the preceding ones in which various military factions contended with each other for the control of Peking and the privilege of taxing the provinces. Now the government which Sun Yat-sen had established in Canton, and to which he had invited Communist advisers and military leaders, was intent on winning the country from the war lords who had so long misruled it. An army of Southerners under General Chiang K'ai-shek was marching northward. General Sun Ch'uan-fang, now elevated to the rank of Marshal, and controlling five provinces including Chekiang, was preparing to stop Chiang if possible. On Christmas Day Sun's soldiers arrived and dug trenches on the College side of the river. Then, with cannon placed on the hills behind the College, they began to bombard General Hsia's Southern-sympathizing soldiers who were entrenched across the river, thus putting the campus directly in the line of fire. Upwards of 200,000 soldiers must have passed the College site in January in a vain attempt to stop the advance of the Southern forces. Many stragglers prowled around the campus day and night. On the

first of February, 1927, the Western faculty wives and children were sent off to Shanghai.

The night of February 17 was a night of terror, with re-treating Northern troops looting and burning the shops of the city on their way out. Finally, by noon of the 18th, Chiang Kai-shek's Southern troops had marched in and quiet was restored. The people welcomed these troops with open arms. They represented the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, and their coming had been eagerly anticipated for had not their propaganda corps promised a Utopian land if they were allowed to rule the country? They promised lower prices and all the blessings of prosperity, especially if the foreigners were driven out of their "concessions" in the port cities and deprived of their extraterritorial privileges. By the time the Southern army had arrived, the hearts of the people had been won over.

If it had been known at that time that another column of this same Southern army advancing on Nanking was intending to shoot up the foreign community there, several of the younger Western teachers at Hangchow would not have allowed their curiosity to get the better of them. As it was, they got into conversation with a small group of very young-looking officers of the Southern army who were deploying the advance patrols onto the College athletic field, where they stacked arms for a brief rest-period. "You-all must be tired from long marching", the Westerners said to open up the conversation.

"It's nothing; we're getting used to it." But they did not seem interested in just passing the time of day. On the other hand one of them opened up on the Westerners a barrage of of the by-this-time-well-known slogans. "By what right", he

argued angrily, "have you taken this mountain away from us and established your foreign education here?"

"But we have taken nothing away," was the reply. "This mountain we could not take away if we would, and we have only put something here that was not here before. Your own people have been cooperating with us from the beginning and we shall be glad when Chinese will assume the responsibility for the support of this College, as well as for its administration."

Then he shifted to the subject of the foreign concessions and the Westerners agreed with him that these should be given up with any treaty-given rights of extraterritoriality; that carrying on the important work of education must depend on mutual friendship born of mutual respect and understanding rather than upon "unequal treaties".

The conversation was cut short by the order to march, and as the soldiers picked up their rifles and trudged off, trundling their light, rubber-tired machine-guns behind them, the young officer, apparently still unconvinced, left with this parting shot: "After we get through the military part of our campaign, then we shall give attention to taking back our educational authority." He was assured that the Westerners would welcome the day when all education would be managed and maintained by the Chinese people themselves.

THE EVACUATION PERIOD

AFTER the Nanking tragedy of March 24, 1927, when the Southern army shot up the foreign community there, all Americans in Hangchow were advised by Consul-General Gauss to leave at once, and a special train took them to Shanghai on

March 27. This period will probably always be known as "The Evacuation Period", because the entire Mission force sought refuge in Shanghai. The College was then placed under the care of the Chinese members of the faculty, with Andrew V. Wu as Chairman. They passed through several weeks with difficult situations to face, since public opinion was for a time largely under the influence of Russian Communism.

About ninety students returned for the spring term, bringing tragic reports of the burning and looting of their homes. The unusual increase in the cost of rice and the greatly reduced enrollment of students left the College with a deficit at the end of the semester, in spite of increased funds from the Boards in America.

A FEW STUDENT STATISTICS

IN AN October 1925 report to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, Dean Andrew V. Wu calls attention to the fact that in the five years from 1920 to 1925 there had been an increase of 120 per cent in student attendance, that is from 68 to 148. Taking them by religious affiliation, 116 students (or 72 per cent) were reported as Christians; ninety-five (or 64 per cent) were Presbyterians; and twenty-one (or 14 per cent) were sons of preachers.

Pursuing the subject of statistics a bit further, we find in Earl H. Cressy's "Higher Education in China" that up to the year of publication (1926), Hangchow Christian College had a total of 218 graduates, of whom forty-eight were in the ministry (the largest number from any Christian College in China): ninety-four were in the teaching profession and eighty-one working in Christian schools.

V

REGISTRATION FAILS AND COLLEGE CLOSES

THE MATTER of securing government recognition of the College, which was not actually consummated till 1931, was first seriously considered by the Board of Directors at a meeting on May 8, 1917, and a committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of registering with the Chinese Government's Ministry of Education, which had just issued regulations governing technical and professional schools and had taken the position that it would treat institutions founded by foreigners in the same way as private institutions established by Chinese.

At this meeting the Alumni, now represented for the first time on the Board of Directors, presented the following strong arguments for registration with the Government:

1. If the College is not registered, the Government will not recognize it as a school of first standing, and its students will be handicapped in examinations for appointment to foreign scholarships or entrance examinations to higher schools of learning.

2. Graduates of unregistered schools are not allowed the right of franchise.

3. Registration will be an additional claim for local support and confidence.

4. The government sanction which registration will carry

will attract students from government middle schools, few of whom are entering the College at the present time.

5. Registration will necessitate the adoption of a curriculum equivalent in scholarship and the amount of work done to the standard required by the Ministry of Education. This will not eliminate or limit religious instruction, nor will it require the introduction of Confucianism or other non-Christian doctrines.

6. Registration will enable us to guard against the state of affairs that exists in Japan today, in which the Christian schools have been superseded in the public mind by the government institutions.

The Board of Directors at their next Annual Meeting (1918) recommended applying for government recognition "on the basis of the present Constitution and Policy of the College." It also recommended that steps be taken to seek a charter in the United States "for giving of scholastic degrees, with understanding that this in no way will interfere with seeking Chinese Government recognition."

It was not possible to secure registration with the Chinese government on the terms proposed by the Directors, and the matter was left in abeyance for some years. The subject came to the fore again in 1927 after the Revolution which brought the Nationalists into power, with their capital at Nanking. The new Ministry of Education issued revised and stricter regulations for registration, requiring that the heads of all schools must be Chinese; that Chinese must constitute a majority of the members of the Boards of Control; that religious courses must be made elective; that attendance on re-

ligious services must be voluntary; and that Mission schools must register and obey the regulations of the government.

The significance of these regulations was made doubly clear on June 29th, in an interview granted to Dr. Robert Fitch, Dr. Julean Arnold (then U.S. Commercial Attaché in Shanghai) and Congressman Dyer (on a visit to the Far East) by Dr. Monlin Chiang, Commissioner of Education for the Province of Chekiang. He insisted that all educational institutions must come under Chinese administration and that religion must be made an elective and not a required course.

In line with these regulations, therefore, President Fitch resigned so that a Chinese could take his office. At a meeting of the Field Board of Control, (as the Board of Directors was now called) on August 25, 1927, Dr. Fitch's resignation was accepted and Dr. King Chu (Chu Ching-nung) was elected President, with the understanding that he would not assume office until the policy of the Missions and the Home Boards in regard to registration under the new regime should be clarified. At the same meeting Dr. Fitch was elected Vice-President and Andrew V. Wu the Dean. As an interim measure, Ba-en E. Lee (Li Pei-en) English editor in the Shanghai Commercial Press and recent Chairman of the Field Board of Control was asked to give some time to the work of the College and its many problems of administration.

College opened in the fall of 1927 with only 110 students, because parents were afraid to send their sons into a disturbed area, for General Sun Ch'uan-fang's armies were already driving back many of the Nationalist troops as far south again as Hangchow. There was a larger proportion than usual of non-Christian students, of whom many were suspected of be-

ing under political, even Communist, control. The Student Party Bureau made trouble by forging a letter in the name of four of the best students attacking ten others for being Communists. When it was proved that the letter was a forgery, four of the culprits were arrested but one escaped. Lee Ba-en reported the matter to the Party Headquarters Educational Bureau, hoping to forestall further student trouble. In the end, thirty or more students had to be expelled and the final examinations were postponed until the opening of the next term.

Despite these difficulties, much constructive work was done in the course of the year. Under the enthusiastic coaching of one of Hangchow's great athletes, Wong Foh-gyien (Wang Fu-chien), later Athletic Director, the College teams won three all-city championships — in football, basketball and tennis. In May of 1928 was held the largest Spring Field Meet in the history of the College, with many middle schools in attendance, including government schools as well as mission schools affiliated with the College. At this time the new Gamble Swimming Pool was formally opened with aquatic events. The construction of this pool had been done under the personal supervision of Vice-President Fitch, who, with Mrs. Fitch had long taken an interest in the beautification of the campus. For three years Mr. Fitch had been directing Mr. Tomochika, from the Yokohama Nurseries in Shanghai, in the planting of 6,200 pine trees and 6,000 cryptomerias, (Japanese cedars), besides many shrubs and flowers. Three or four attractive, rustic pavilions had been built and lawns and roads improved. Other building projects completed in this year were a Practice School built at Lower Dragon Head and two faculty residences on the upper level of First Dragon Head. One of these residences was for Dean Wu and was the gift of Mrs. William M. McKelvey of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

While on the surface the College seemed to be in a flourishing condition, yet the whole future was being undermined by the cross-currents of opinion on the question of registration under the new government. At a meeting of the Field Board of Control on May 1, 1928, Dr. W. H. Hudson stated that the Mid-China Mission would not agree to the registry of the College unless two concessions would be made by the government: (1) That registry regulations would permit a clear statement of the Christian purpose of the College; (2) That registration would grant to the Founders the absolute right of religious instruction and worship. While many agreed with him, opinion was divided and several hoped that a way could be found to steer between the Scylla of closing up completely and the Charybdis of complete loss of the Christian character and purpose of the College. A cable to New York was authorized, asking the Trustees' approval of registration, with religion placed on a voluntary basis.

On June 18, 1928, the following cable was received from the Executive Committee of the Trustees: "Executive Committee disapproves registration and plan of Hangchow College." But already the application papers for registration had been handed to the Ministry of Education. Unfortunately, the Provincial Bureau of Education had tacked on a rider to the regulations over and above those stipulated by the Central Government in Nanking, namely, that the Missions be required to place their schools under all-Chinese Boards of Control. Although this demand was later modified to allow some Mission representation on school boards, nevertheless for awhile it caused great agitation and grave concern in the minds of missionary educators. Eventually the Provincial Bureau of Education was overruled in this matter by the Ministry of Education of the Central Government at Nanking.

CLOSING OF THE COLLEGE

TO MAKE a long story short, on June 21, 1928, the Executive Committee of the Field Board of Control, after long deliberation, voted to close the College, pending settlement of the problems of financial support by the Missions, and of government registration, both of which were greatly worrying the administration. The Executive Committee of the Field Board sent back the following cable to the Trustees in America: "As per cable received from you — your decision greatly disappoints us — please reconsider — registration is necessary — otherwise are compelled to close College this term. Will you accept responsibility? Must have reply before June 26; otherwise cannot withdraw from contracts."

It was not till July 2 that a reply was received from America. It came from Mr. Willis and stated that he could not secure reconsideration but that he did not disapprove of registration if the Christian character and purpose of College could be maintained. This was interpreted, especially in the Mid-China Mission, to mean that attendance at daily chapel and Sunday worship as well as on classes in religious instruction would be required of all students. This interpretation was later confirmed by a letter from New York. Unfortunately the Government would not grant registration on these conditions.

On July 5 a full meeting of the Field Board unanimously voted that "in view of the action of the Board of Trustees disapproving registration and also in view of serious financial conditions in the College, Hangchow College be temporarily closed with a view to reorganization."

Meanwhile College Commencement had been held on June 25

and the last of the students had left three days later. Forty percent of the students, knowing that a reply had been expected by June 26 and had not come, sent in applications for transfers to other institutions. They had come to the conclusion that no reply meant an adverse decision and that Hangchow would not register. As all the other Christian Colleges in East China, except St. John's, were applying for registration, the students preferred to study in these institutions.

Very difficult financial problems had resulted from the fact that the military situation that developed in early 1927 had reduced the student body by about sixty per cent. Most of the students actually could not get through the battle lines to reach Hangchow. This had caused a loss of fees which in the course of eighteen months had amounted to Mex. \$11,000. Previous to these events and in accordance with a five-year program of development adopted by the Missions in 1926, the Board of Trustees in America had been asked to secure from each of the two denominations supporting the College an annual appropriation of Mex. \$9,000 (not including the salaries of missionaries), instead of the \$8,000 given hitherto. Unfortunately the appropriations, instead of being increased, were reduced to Mex. \$7,500, making a total of only \$15,000 or about \$6,700 U.S. at rates then current. This financial problem was an important factor in the determination to close institution.

To have the College closed was a tragic blow to the Chinese and the Western faculty members alike. While most of them scattered to other work in China, yet many foreign teachers returned to America. Dr. and Mrs. Mattox and Mr. and Mrs. Day went back to the College in the fall to look after the property and to do village evangelistic work. The village people

who had taken refuge in the College in the winter before, now opened their homes for preaching and Sunday School services. They had seen the destruction following in the wake of the Northern armies. Their houses had been looted, their wells poisoned, their orchards cut down, and hand grenades had been left behind for innocent children to pick up. No wonder that in times like these they should turn to whatever comforts religion might afford them.

In his visits to the villages, Mr. Day found the people turning for comfort mostly to the worship of the old Taoist and Buddhist gods, represented by colored woodcuts, lithographs, or hand-painted scrolls. Making a collection of 2,000 of these pictures from all over China, he was able to analyze the fundamental religious values sought by the villagers, in a study "Christian Peasant Cults" that was published in 1940.¹

Dr. Fitch was able to use some of this year's leisure time in putting through the press a revised edition of his "Hangchow Itineraries", an illustrated guidebook to the Buddhist temples around Hangchow, as well as another guidebook for the temples on the Island of Putoo.² Both books were in great demand by the many tourists visiting these two important Buddhist centers.

It was in the summer of 1928, after the College was closed, that a member of the faculty, Rev. Frank W. Price, made what was probably the first English translation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's lectures on "The Three Principles of the People," which in the Chinese version, were required reading in all schools. Mr. Price's translation, under the title "San Min Chu I", had wide vogue among Westerners as well as English-reading Chinese.³

VI

COLLEGE REOPENED, COEDUCATION ADOPTED

UNDER strong pressure from the Alumni to get Hangchow College reopened in the fall of 1929, this time as a co-educational institution, Lee Ba-en, of the class of 1910, who was acting for President-Elect Chu, worked hard for three months to get the College reorganized. He himself had a Master of Arts degree from the University of Chicago and a Master of Business Administration degree from New York University. He persuaded Wang Seh-chin, a Hangchow graduate of the class of 1917, with a Master of Arts degree from the University of Southern California, to be Dean of Studies, and then set about gathering a faculty and advertising for a new student-body.

At first the Government refused to let the College reopen, because, though applied for, registration had not been granted. Finally, however, in September, 1929, the Senior Middle School and the Junior College were permitted to open with a total of 350 students. Nine hundred had taken the entrance examinations but great care was exercised to receive only the best-qualified and they too were screened for possible trouble-makers. None of the former students returned and only twenty per-cent of those received were Christians, although eighty-five per-cent signed up for voluntary religious courses.

For the first time in the history of the College, girls were allowed to attend and eighteen were matriculated that fall. The number increased in subsequent years. Coeducation was a prerequisite for registration with the government.

REBUILDING A FACULTY

ASKING Arthur March to be Director of the School of Science and Head of the Department of Biology, and himself directing the School of Arts and offering courses in Economics, Acting President Lee brought to the reopening as strong a teaching staff as he could find with the salaries he could afford to pay. The matter of finances took careful handling, for the College was "operating on a shoestring". The appropriations from the two Missions had shrunk to U.S. \$5,992.28; the rest must come from student fees or other Chinese sources, and teachers had to be offered fairly good salaries or they would not come. In that year the salary scale for Chinese teachers was: full professor \$275 (in Chinese national currency); associate professor \$200; assistant professor \$140; and instructor \$90 per month.

In the School of Arts, Dean S. C. Wang headed the Department of Education; Roy S. Lautenschlager, the Department of Political Science and History, with T. J. Ku as assistant; A. R. Craig was Head of Philosophy and Religious Work Director; Chu Ba-en directed Physical Education and assisted Craig in religious activities; K. Y. Hu headed the Department of Economics, besides serving as Assistant-Dean and Registrar; the English Department was held open for Clarence Day, who was then in America on furlough working for a doctorate; Chung Chung-shan was made Head of the Chinese Department. During his tenure, Mr. Chung attracted an excellent staff of classical scholars to Hangchow's campus who, by offering a wide range of courses, created a most enviable reputation for this department and for the College. He also built up the library of Chinese classical literature until it became second to none in an undergraduate institution and one of the most complete

in the whole country.

In the School of Sciences Arthur March and Percival P. Pan took care of the Biology, and built up a marvellous botanical and zoological collection; James L. Howe, Jr. and Graham Chen handled the Chemistry, making a most useful Dictionary of Chemical Terms; while Kah Shing became Acting-Head of the Department of Physics. Especially fortunate was the choice of Ruf Shu to head up the Department of Civil Engineering. Capable graduate of the University of Detroit's School of Engineering and with seven years practical experience in the States, he did for his department what C. S. Chung did for the Chinese Department. He and his corps of new teachers offered many courses in Civil, Mechanical and Architectural Engineering; only his untimely death during World War II prevented the adding of full training in Electrical Engineering.

To strengthen the Administration, Dr. Mattox was selected as the logical man for Bursar, the while teaching French in the School of Arts; Kenneth I. Loh (Loh Kao-i) acted as Principal of the Senior Middle School; Wellington T. Ho (Ho Wei-ts'ung) headed the office secretariat as Alumni Secretary and First Secretary to the President. Dr. Lu Tao-nan (D. N. Loh) as College physician directed the student physical examinations at the beginning of each term and came out from the city when called on emergency cases.

By government regulation, the staff had to include a lecturer on Party Principles. The man chosen was S. C. Chu, a graduate of Peking National University and a law school in Japan. A director of Military Drill was also required and this post was filled by Y. W. Hsü, a graduate of the Nanking Military College. Also by government decree, a College As-

sembly was established on Monday mornings, when the customary singing of the national anthem was followed by three bows to the flag-draped picture of the "Father of the Republic" and the reading of his famed "Will for the People". All this became a regular feature of the College routine. Another feature came to be the sunrise salute to the flag in the front quadrangle, as the bugles sounded reveille, calling all students to their military drill and setting-up exercises.

GETTING THE COLLEGE REGISTERED

THE ALUMNI kept urging that the institution should seek government registration as a full-fledged university even though this would mean, according to the new regulations, that it must have at least three constituent colleges. This proposition was considered at a special conference called of the Executive Committees of both Missions, together with representatives of the China Council office of the Northern Presbyterians, the Church of Christ in China (to which all the Presbyterian bodies in China now belonged), and the Field Board of Control. The proposition of registering as a university was voted down at this conference because the necessary expansion would involve a great additional expense, and because there was not adequate backing from the Mission Boards in America. The Church of Christ in China had as yet assumed no financial responsibility for the institution. So difficult was this vexing problem that at a called meeting on December 10, 1929, the Field Board of Control in its final vote split evenly, four in favor and four against registration, with the Chairman, M. K. Chow, casting his vote "To approve in principle the idea of developing a Senior College" and registering it with the Government.

As the Government insisted that a registered institution should not have as its purpose the propagation of religion, every Christian College which sought registration was vexed with the problem of a suitable statement of its purpose. Hangchow finally met the situation by a statement which received the approval of the Missions. It read as follows: "The purpose of the Founders in conducting Hangchow Christian College is to carry out the general educational aims of the Nationalist Government; also in the Christian spirit of love, sacrifice and service, to prepare men with the highest moral qualifications, intellectual ability, and practical training to meet the needs of society."

In May of 1930, a communication was received from President-Elect Chu stating that he deemed it impossible for him to assume the duties of President because of the greater service which he felt he could render the country in the Ministry of Education.¹ His resignation was accepted by the Field Board of Control which forthwith elected Baen E. Lee as full President. The Field Board then voted to approve two documents, a new "Constitution of the Founders" and an "Agreement between the Original Founders and the 'Founders in China' ". The following resolution was likewise passed: "Resolved, that until such time as conditions warrant the establishment of a University, with three or more Colleges, we conduct a College of Arts and Science and register with the National Government."

Registration was delayed, however, because the Provincial Bureau of Education still went beyond the regulations of the National Government by insisting that the governing board must be entirely Chinese. Another cause of delay was the fact that the Provincial Commissioner of Education was a new

man unsympathetic with missionary schools.

When at last the inspectors from the Ministry of Education visited the campus, they required the College to submit plans for future development before they would grant registration. Therefore more science equipment was hurriedly bought and final plans were approved for building the library with \$35,000 in local currency given by the Alumni. As all of this took several months time, registration was further held in abeyance.

Finally after tireless efforts by President Lee, Government registration of "Chih Chiang" as a full Senior College was completed in the month of July, 1931. Immediately the whole atmosphere of the campus changed from uncertainty to a calm and expectant faith in the future.

Describing the new climate, President Lee reported somewhat later as follows: "The year (1931 to 1932) began with a boom enrollment of new students. Five hundred applied in the spring — 215 in College, 245 in Middle School. Three hundred more applied in the fall. The importance of registration cannot be over-emphasized, since the Government has placed non-registered schools at a great disadvantage. Students from such schools are given practically no opportunity for advanced study or public service. If we had not registered, we would have had only a meager enrollment.

"The need for registration has stimulated the Alumni to finish their drive for funds to build a library, which matter had been dangling for six or seven years. Also, registration forced us to build the Science Hall at once. Both the Alumni Library and the Judson Hall of Science were, therefore, built

at the same time at a cost of (Chinese National Currency) \$80,000, after approval for building had been received from the Trustees in the U. S. A. "2

Registration was not the only factor in the improved enrollments. The excellent courses in industrial chemistry offered by J. L. Howe and Graham Chen were attracting many students who thereby became qualified to work in the various factories which were springing up all through the Yangtze Valley. In the same way, students were enrolling in the Engineering Department because they had heard that Ruf Shu had been, since 1929, developing those practical, intensive courses in civil engineering which were calculated to produce engineers who could survey highways and railways, and build the bridges and buildings needed for the Government's expanding transportation system. In fact, all departments in Arts and Science were developing rapidly, expanding their offerings to match the curricula of American Liberal Arts Colleges. As we shall soon see, the addition of new buildings and an enlarged staff also greatly enhanced the reputation of the College and attracted students in ever increasing numbers from almost every province and even from overseas.

STUDENT AGITATIONS

THE PROBLEMS of an administrator were not slow in presenting themselves to Lee Ba-en even while he was still Acting-President. The Field Board of Control had invited the Y. M. C. A. National Conference to meet on the campus in October, 1929. Since the dormitories were full to capacity, Lee raised funds on the field to build two dining halls, but the Missions advised him not to build without the Home Boards' consent, which for some reason was slow in coming. During

the Conference an anti-Christian element manifested itself in the Hangchow student body and certain undesirable students were asked not to return in the second term. This brought on a crisis just at examination time in December so serious that the Acting-President had to close school immediately.

The year 1930 to 1931 was fairly free from student restlessness. By that time Lee was full President and had demonstrated his ability as an administrator and was rapidly winning the confidence of Chinese and foreign faculty members. In the fall of 1931, after China had suffered one of the world's greatest floods, Colonel G. G. Stroebe, consultant engineer in charge of the National Flood Relief Commission gave a lecture at the College and showed pictures that had been taken by Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh when they flew over the vast flooded areas. In concluding he said, "This is the greatest flood since 1870, probably the greatest in the world's history, inundating 34,000 square miles, drowning untold thousands and leaving 10,000,000 people homeless and destitute."

As the year 1931 wore on, it became apparent that an even greater crisis had overtaken China in the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. To quote from Loh Yung-dien who wrote in the College newspaper "Campus Life": "During this time while we are busy eliminating Communist bandits and rescuing flood-victims, suddenly and unscrupulously the Japanese troops numbering 40,000 have seized Manchuria. We have not resisted the invaders; all people are filled with indignation. Various student organizations have recently been founded in retaliation, such as the Anti-Japanese Patriotic Committee and the Volunteer Corps, in which we have at present forty volunteers."

Tension among students continued to increase until (to quote from "Campus Life") "On November 22, 1931 our whole student body both College and Middle School went by train to Nanking. A fine of \$10 was imposed on any student refusing to go. Another crowd of 1,400 students joined ours at the Hangchow Railroad Station. Boys and Girls were all in uniforms. They went to present a petition to President Chiang K'ai-shek to declare war on Japan, and to ask for guns and ammunition for the Volunteer units.

"President Chiang received the students and said that the Government had formulated a plan of action against Japan and he would go North shortly. He said the Government does not want students to go into the front lines at present; they should finish their education to be ready to be leaders in the future.

"The Central Party Headquarters entertained the students and engaged transportation for them to go to the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On their return trip to Shanghai they passed four other trains of students bound on a similar demonstration, but these were ordered back to Shanghai."

As a result of strikes and other student activities in the Anti-Japanese demonstrations, many schools had to close in December. In a current issue of "Campus Life" a student named S. H. Chu gave the reasons for striking as follows:

"It is not without cause that we Chinese should be very much disappointed at the inability our Government has shown in its attitude toward the Manchurian crisis since September. Students from different parts of the country over and over again petitioned the Government to act its part as a faithful servant of the people, but none of these petitions has brought

any better effects. Under these circumstances we were impelled, though unwillingly, to stop our study as a warning to the Government, the last and only step we can take.

"Our College has joined this strike because, under the organization of the Hangchow Students' Anti-Japanese National Saving Organization, we had to take the same step with our fellow students to show that we in Hangchow are of one mind and heart with all students of the country, to oppose the invaders and save our country. Now that a new National Government has been established, we hope it will save China from perishing."

In January, 1932, a violent but undeclared war broke out in Shanghai between Chinese and Japanese troops. Hostilities continued actively through February and into early March. Japanese warships filled the harbor preventing access by sea and approach by land and by air was made dangerous or entirely impossible. This was a foretaste of the fighting which would occur five years later. But the situation quieted down for a while and student agitations diminished in spite of the steady Japanese infiltration into North China, with its consequent repercussions throughout the country.

In 1935, under instructions from the Central Government, the College began to operate a Reserve Officers Training Corps, which included a scheme of military control of student dormitories along with military classes in addition to the weekly military drill which had been a feature of Hangchow life for several years. This led, toward the end of the academic year, on May 11, 1936, to the calling away of the whole Freshman class to attend a military camp for the greater part of the summer.

NEW BUILDINGS

THE WORK of alumni in raising money for a Library building has already been mentioned in connection with the securing of government registration. On February 10, 1931, at the time of the visit to the College of Dr. George T. Scott, one of the secretaries of the Northern Board, there developed a most embarrassing impasse when President Lee invited him to turn the first spadeful of earth in the ground-breaking ceremony for the Alumni Library about to be constructed. This Dr. Scott refused to do because the plans for the new building had not yet been submitted to the New York (Original) Board of Founders, nor had they been approved by the Board of Trustees in America. So the crowd that was gathered on the hillside had to disperse and no ground was broken. It was a bitter pill for President Lee to swallow and faces were pretty glum at the "welcoming dinner" in Wilson Hall that evening. The next day as classes began for the spring semester Ruf Shu, college architect and builder, seemed indisposed to build the library at all and it was rumored that President Lee and all his staff would resign. By springtime, however, the building plans had received official approval and on April 4th, Dr. Woo Wen-wei, chairman of the Field Board of Control, conducted the ground-breaking ceremony and construction work began. The Library was opened for use, along with Judson Hall of Science, in the fall of 1932. These buildings provided greatly enlarged facilities for study and research and created, with their spaciousness and modernity, a new challenge to higher and better standards of accomplishment on the part of both faculty and students.

Among campus improvements during the year 1933 to 1934 are to be noted a new five-apartment terrace for Chinese fa-

culty members on the eastern end of the campus on First Dragon Head, and an office building close by the gymnasium for the Director of Physical Education. This had been donated by Mr. Sze Liang-ts'ai, wealthy Chinese publisher and financier, and noted editor of the Shanghai newspaper "Shen Pao". Besides offices, the building contained locker rooms for visiting teams and space for storage of gymnasium equipment.

By the fall of 1935 the new Materials Testing Laboratory, behind Severance Hall, was ready for use, having new equipment installed which had been purchased with a grant of \$8,000 (Chinese currency) from the Ministry of Education.

TENG MEMORIAL ECONOMICS BUILDING

AN IMPORTANT addition to the campus was completed in 1936. It was a red brick building with a high central clock-tower, standing opposite Severance Hall at the front of the main quadrangle. It was so arched at the center as to form a gateway to the campus, through which all future generations of students and teachers would pass. It was called the Teng Memorial Economics Building, commemorating a student who died in tragic circumstances.

Mr. Sze Liang-ts'ai, mentioned above as the donor of the office building for the Director of Physical Education, paid a visit to the campus in the fall of 1934 to see his son, Yung-ken, then a sophomore in the Economics Department. From newspaper accounts it seems that Mr. Sze's two bodyguards had been sent back by train to permit the son and his chum, Teng Tsu-hsin, to ride to Shanghai in the motor car with the family. Unfortunately the car was waylaid by hired highwaymen whose bullets killed the chauffeur and Teng before they could bring

down the elder Mr. Sze as he was fleeing for his life into a neighboring village. Out of grief and sympathy for the family of his friend, young Mr. Sze and his mother contributed CNC \$40,000 to erect an Economics Building as a memorial to Teng Tsu-hsin and to provide for a life-size bronze statue of the boy to be placed behind the rostrum of the third-floor lecture hall. A special alcove of books on economics, donated by the boy's father, was installed in the economics section of the College library as a further memorial to one who by a strange accident, had been cut down in the flower of youth.

STAFF CHANGES

OF NEW staff members, Dr. Marjorie Feng came as Dean of Women and Professor of Education in the fall of 1930, while Mr. C. T. Hsia came to strengthen the Chinese Department and Mr. F. C. Pan became Librarian. Dr. Day returned from furlough to head the Department of English. At the Annual Meeting of the Field Board of Control, May 2, 1931, the resignation of Dr. Robert Fitch from the staff was accepted, as he desired to re-join the Hangchow Union Evangelistic Committee. The resignation of President Lee, however, was not accepted, and he was urged to remain in the service of the College. Fortunately he agreed to do so, for the College certainly needed him in this critical hour. In the following July, the Executive Committee of the Field Board voted to invite Dr. Robert J. McMullen of the Mid-China Mission to join the College staff as Provost and Comptroller. Arrangements were also made for a farewell to Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Craig, who had been re-assigned by the Mid-China Mission to Ts'ing-kiangp'u in Kiangsu province for evangelistic work.

Several other people joined the faculty in the fall of 1931.

Dr. and Mrs. Lowry M. Davis from the Mid-China Mission High School in Kashing came to the Department of Philosophy and Religion. Dr. and Mrs. Kalfred D. Lum came from Hawaii for Political Science and English respectively. Dr. Lum was, moreover, an overseas delegate to the Peoples' National Convention in Nanking. Dr. L. Young came from the University of Nancy in France for Physics and French; Mr. C. H. Tsang and Mr. L. L. Li for Physics; Mr. S. C. Ku for Engineering; Mr. C. Y. Tang for Economics; Mr. W. M. Hsiung for Education; Mr. T. L. Ko for Chemistry; Mr. K. L. Chen for Japanese.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Field Board on January 4, 1932, approval was given for President Lee to take a year off for further study and for inspections of college administrations in the U.S.A. During his absence, S. C. Wang carried many administrative duties and K. Y. Hu, besides his departmental responsibilities, was asked to be Dean of Studies. Of him, Dr. Mattox writes: "Hu Kyi-yuan graduated in the class of 1919, after four years in the preparatory department and four years in the College. He was probably the brightest student we ever had. He stood at the top of his class every year in every subject. His deportment and character were also beyond reproach." Later Mr. Hu earned his B.A. from George Washington University and an M.F.S. from Georgetown University before joining the College staff.

In the fall of 1933 Mr. K. S. Wang rejoined the staff to carry on the work which Dr. Lowry Davis had relinquished in the Religion Department, and Miss Rebecca Wilson assumed the onerous duties of Dean of Women in addition to her English teaching. The girls who passed under her conscientious counseling and tutelage came out the stronger for it, although no

doubt some were irked by her strict supervision of dormitory life in Wilson Hall.

In the summer of 1934, shortly after the close of the college year, Dr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Mattox returned to the United States for retirement after forty-one years of service to Hangchow College. They were honored with a farewell party at the College, showered with parting gifts, and given a great ovation as they boarded the train at Zakow for the last time. With unselfish devotion they had given themselves unstintedly to the development of every phase of the College's life and had placed their mark on hundreds of individual students, influencing them for Christ and winning them to the cause of His Kingdom in the World. Generations of Hangchow alumni will rise up and call them blessed, wherever the beloved names of "Wang Ling-ken Hsien-sheng" and "Wang Shih-mu" are mentioned. Truly theirs is an enviable record; they were workmen who have no need to be ashamed, for they ever rightly handled the word of truth.

At the beginning of the next term (fall, 1934), the coming of Dr. Fan Ting-chiu as Dean of the College and Professor of Economics injected a new and positive element of strength to the whole administration and teaching staff, for he knew his own mind and had a way of getting things done. Both he and Mrs. Fan, a woman of great charm and high intelligence, created a home that fairly scintillated with intellectual stimulus combined with all the rare social graces. For three and a half years they were "the life of the party", so to speak, and were greatly missed when the Japanese invasion swept them out of the orbit of our College life.

When Mr. Liao Wei-tse and Mr. Raymond Snell joined the

Engineering Department staff, they also brought new strength to the institution by reason of their specialized training: Mr. Liao in railroad engineering and Mr. Snell in sanitary engineering. On the death of Mr. Ruf Shu, Mr. Liao became head of the Department, and later of the College of Engineering. Dr. Day returned with his family after spending a two-year health leave on Kuling, where he and Mrs. Day had taught Latin and music respectively in the Kuling American School. Several Chinese teachers were added at this time to the Economics and Chinese Departments, making a grand total of sixty-three faculty members to take care of a student body numbering 470, including seventy-three girls.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS

DURING the summer of 1930, when the Annual Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China was held on the campus, the delegates took great interest in the College as an institution worthy of being sponsored as a Church-related College, but made no move to underwrite any part of its current budget.

A survey among students that fall showed that only about twenty-five per cent in the College and seventy-five per cent in the Middle School were professing Christians. Little interest was shown in religious meetings or religious courses. Only ten or twenty students attended the Sunday services or Thursday chapels. However, under Mr. A. R. Craig's direction several Christian fellowship groups were organized and some did preaching and teaching in the villages nearby.

In 1933 the students showed more interest in religious instruction, with 140 volunteering for Bible courses. With Dr.

McMullen as pastor, the College Church showed increased life, with better attendance at regular services on Sundays and weekdays. There were 126 church members, of whom ninety-four joined in the fall and twenty in the spring.

After the Religious Work Director, Mr. K. S. Wang, had left the College in 1934, religious activities were directed through various committees. A few more student Christian fellowship groups were organized in this year, which did much to strengthen Christian influence on the campus. During this year three important outside speakers — Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy, Dr. W. Y. Chen, and General Chang Chih-chiang — influenced many to become Christians. About one-fourth of the student body was reported as Christian, including twenty-six who were baptized during the year.

In the absence of Dr. McMullen in the United States in 1935, while he was earning his degree of Doctor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. Day again became acting pastor of the College Church and arranged for Rev. James Y. Yeh of the Martin Memorial Church at the Drum Tower to do a good deal of the preaching. Dr. W. Y. Chen of Fukien Christian University, who had visited Hangchow the previous year, visited the College again. (He later became a Methodist Bishop). Other speakers were Dr. Y. C. Tu of the University of Shanghai, and Miss P. S. Tseng, famed educator from Changsha, Hunan. In the winter, revival meetings were conducted by Pastor Chao of Shanghai and on May 3, 1936, Dr. A. R. Kepler, Secretary of the Church of Christ in China, made a strong plea for students to enter the Christian ministry.

On June second, a memorial service was held in Tooker

Memorial Chapel for Mrs. Robert F. Fitch, who had passed away in March after a long illness. Special tribute was paid to her for her many years of devoted service to China, her friendly hospitality at "Temple Roofs", their beautiful Hangchow home, and for her generous interest in the beautification of the College campus.

GROWING INTEREST IN ATHLETICS

THE NATIONAL ATHLETIC Meet held in May, 1931, at the Hangchow College stadium drew hundreds of Chinese spectators to the campus bringing the institution still more to the notice of the general public. Among the many prominent visitors that spring were President and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek and General and Mrs. Ho Ying-ch'in.

Two years later the Hangchow varsity track and field team won the championship in the eighth provincial athletic meet. To judge from appearances in the excellent year-book photographs, the following year, 1933-34, was the best managed year of sports in the history of the College. It was in his second year as Head Coach, that Snowpine Liu (Liu Hsüeh-sung) really struck his stride and turned out the most magnificent teams the institution ever had. Soccer, basketball, track-and-field, volleyball, swimming, tennis and even pingpong teams each won a championship of some sort to rate a photograph with their victory cup. And not to be outdone by the boys, the co-eds turned out in their white blouses and blue shorts to become "champs", too, in basketball and volleyball and the shorter dashes in the track meet. Certainly a new day had come to China. And this is not the whole story — in that year the efficient Snowpine trained another troupe for his multi-ringed circus: namely a twenty-four man team of pyramid-

builders called the "Chien Shen Tui" or Tumbling Team of clever acrobats, the like of which had never been seen before and has never been seen since. All of which goes to show that athletics had come to be as much a part of college life in China as in any other part of the world.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR ON THE NEW CAMPUS

COMMENCEMENT, 1936, was a gala occasion, for the College was celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its moving to the new campus. The honored speaker for the Baccalaureate Service was General Chang Chih-chiang, who, though less publicized than General Feng Yü-hsiang, was held in high esteem by all for his forthright Christian witness, and was beloved by students for his skill as an exponent of "Kuo Shu", the ancient national art of swordsmanship in self-defense.

During the Commencement program, President Lee called the attention of the unusually large audience to the fact that of the original faculty which came with the College to the new campus in 1911, only Professor Arthur W. March was still connected with the institution. Lee urged his hearers to be sure to see the famous collection of plants, birds, insects, snakes and other animals, which Mr. March had built up through the years and which were then on display in the Biology laboratory. Lee also asked his hearers to stroll through the four substantial buildings which had been erected in the seven years of his presidency: the Alumni Library with its magnificent collection of Chinese and Western books; the Judson Hall of Science and the Materials Testing Laboratory with their gleaming scientific instruments and imposing array of electrically operated machinery; and the Teng Memorial

Economics Building with its spacious classrooms and lecture hall as well as its student bank, post-office and medical clinic. In conclusion, the President suggested three other reasons for self-congratulation:

- (1) the fact that the student-body had tripled and the faculty doubled;
- (2) the successful establishment of co-education;
- (3) successful operation under government registration.

At the fall meeting of the Field Board of Control President Lee gave an encouraging report of the conditions at the College, being especially happy to report that although it had cost more to run the institution, yet in this anniversary year, the institution had been able to pull its finances once more out of the red. With receipts totalling CNC \$137,705 (\$45,000 from the cooperations Missions and \$92,000 from student fees) the total expenses had been met, leaving a comfortable balance of \$1,675.

THE CH'IEN T'ANG RIVER BRIDGE

THE BUILDING of the great, sixteen-span, steel bridge across the Ch'ien T'ang River, about a quarter of a mile below the campus was watched with great interest by the College Community throughout the three years of its construction. The concrete piers were made under the supervision of a Danish firm, and the steel spans were floated onto the piers under the supervision of a British firm. The whole project was organized by Tseng Yang-fu, then Vice-Minister of Railways, as part of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway which was designed to begin at Hangchow and traverse the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi westward to Hunan where it would con-

nect with the north-and south trunk line running from Wuchang, on the south bank of the Yangtze River to Canton. Construction of various sections of the railway were going on simultaneously with the building of the Ch'ien T'ang bridge. This line, which had the distinction of being the first railway in China constructed wholly without loans from abroad, not only would be of great strategic value to the nation, but would make it possible for students from the great hinterland to reach the College with comparative ease. The bridge was completed in September, 1937, while the battle between Chinese and Japanese troops was going on in Shanghai. Unfortunately, in the following November, it had to be dynamited sufficiently to prevent its use by the Japanese. The Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, however, was rapidly pushed to completion during the war and extended beyond Hunan to Kweilin in Kwangsi, one of the southern tier of provinces. After the Japanese capitulated, the bridge was repaired and now functions normally, with its lower deck carrying the railroad, and its concrete upper deck carrying a steady stream of motor traffic. It is the most strategic bridge in all that part of the country.

THE CORRELATED PROGRAM

REFERENCE has already been made to the Burton Educational Commission which issued its report in 1922, and dealt with practically every phase of Christian education in China. As far as colleges and universities were concerned the Commission felt that too many had been established to receive adequate support. It therefore advocated regional arrangements for cooperation or amalgamation. It also recommended that after the proposed reorganizations to promote economy and efficiency had been made, a joint financial campaign should be launched to secure funds to stabilize these in-

stitutions and avoid recurring financial crises. Hangchow College was especially concerned with the proposal for a University of East China, uniting seven institutions.

Various attempts were made in the ensuing years to carry out the Commission's recommendations. In China, a Council of Higher Education was formed, with representatives from all the Colleges under Protestant auspices; this Council in turn appointed an Advisory Council made up of outstanding Chinese educators, including Chu Ching-nung, to study the institutions in detail and make estimates as to how much financial help each institution needed to do efficient work and attain a reasonable measure of security. The political upheavals of 1926 and 1927 delayed action, but in 1928 the Advisory Committee spent a whole month in a most careful study of the situation and came up with proposals which were called "The Correlated Program." This program did not receive final form till January, 1930, because the reorganizations proposed in Central China and East China took a long time to work out in a satisfactory way. The program was revised from time to time thereafter.

Meanwhile there had been a considerable amount of organizational activity in America. A Committee for Christian Colleges in China had been formed, with sub-committees on Educational Counsel and Financial Counsel, which gave careful consideration to the reports and proposals that came from China. The Advisory Committee had set figures for the amount each institution needed, and then had worked out how much endowment would produce the revenue required. The grand total came to \$27,000,000 in Chinese currency, which at rates of exchange prevailing in 1930 amounted to about \$8,250,000 U.S. currency.

In the spring of 1929 the Committee on Financial Counsel was optimistic about raising a substantial part of the funds required, but by January, 1930 when the Correlated Program was at last ready, the world-wide financial depression had begun and a campaign was out of the question. It was postponed for the time being, though there continued to be hope that it might be successfully launched when the depression was over.

In 1932 a new organization called the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China came into existence, superseding the Committee for Christian Colleges in China. The membership of the Associated Boards was made up initially of the North American trustees of eight of the Christian Colleges in China, including Hangchow Christian College. Later the trustees of other Christian Colleges joined the Association, which did not aim to take the place of the trustee boards but simply to bring them together for consultation and common action. During the war with Japan the member colleges received very substantial financial assistance from the Associated Boards.

VII

WAR WITH JAPAN, FIRST PHASE, 1937-1941

IN SEPTEMBER 1937 the College opened with 330 enrolled, about two-thirds the normal number. The incident at Liukouch'iao (Marco Polo Bridge) in the previous July had brought the long struggle with Japan into open warfare. The battle of Shanghai, the first major battle of this war, had begun on August 13, and was still raging when the College opened. After the previous battle of Shanghai in 1932 the Chinese had prepared a strong line of defense extending in an arc for 125 miles, at a radius of about fifty miles from Shanghai, from a point on the Yangtze River, through Soochow to a place called Cha P'u on Hangchow Bay, taking advantage of the protection of many small lakes and waterways. But the Chinese High Command felt it would have a disastrous effect on national morale if the Chinese army retreated to this line. Therefore the battle was fought in and around Shanghai for three months, until it was brought to an end on November 9 by Japanese forces landed on the north shore of Hangchow Bay four days earlier.¹

When word of this landing reached Hangchow a general panic ensued, because it was assumed that the Japanese would immediately attack the city. But the Japanese had other plans; they moved their forces northward to Sungkiang, southwest of Shanghai, thus compelling the Chinese to withdraw from Shanghai. They then advanced westward to Nanking, arriving there on December 4 and taking possession of the city on the 13th. It was not till December 23 that they arrived at Hangchow.

Meanwhile the College had been evacuated. Dr. McMullen

described this evacuation as follows: "At an emergency meeting of the faculty held November 14, it was voted to move the College. President Lee and I with Yin T'ai-su and Chen Ts'iu-nong left for T'unch'i. After great difficulty we found five houses we could use. Then ugly rumors poured in regarding conditions in Hangchow, so we returned at once to evacuate the College. We arrived at the campus to find only a dozen staff-members and coolies left on the campus. The chief military instructor in Hangchow had told everyone to flee within five hours or be caught by the Japanese. Dean Fan (Fan Ting-chiu) had called a faculty meeting and all decided to leave at once. There was no time for organization. Everyone looked out for himself and his family. Boats were extremely difficult to find but somehow all fled. At 10 P.M. Dean Fan with some twenty boys started to walk to Fuyang some sixty li (twenty miles) up river.

"We got two boats loaded with 300 beds, blackboards, desks and other equipment. President Lee and Ho Wei-ts'ung left in the college car and overtook the boats at Chienteh. Then Prof. Wang Hsi, Dean Fan and Prof. Liao and Prof. Sung came back to the College for more equipment.

"The panic in Hangchow city has been terrible. Less than ten per cent of the people are left behind and they are trying to get out. Dr. Dih and I are on the campus awaiting the arrival of the army."

At T'unchi'i, which is an important tea center in the southern part of the province of Anhwei, President Lee rounded up over 200 students and most of the teaching staff. They tried to settle down to work but found it well-nigh impossible because of the great numbers of defeated Chinese soldiers who began to arrive

there. Many students slipped off to their homes and finally, on December 8, the College was disbanded after being in T'un-ch'i less than a month. Some of the teachers brought the equipment back to the campus in safety.

SHIFT TO SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

THE BATTLE of Shanghai was now over and the Hangchow College authorities began to consider the possibility of transferring the institution to the International Settlement in Shanghai where they would not be molested by the Japanese. While Dr. McMullen and Roy Lautenschlager remained behind with a small Chinese staff to "protect" the Hangchow campus and buildings as far as possible, President Lee set off with his family for Shanghai, arriving there on December 23, the same day the Japanese army entered Hangchow. He set about reorganizing the College and by February 19, 1938, classes were opened in the Christian Literature Society Building at 128 Museum Road, with 185 students enrolled. The College entered into cooperation with several other Christian Colleges which had preceded Hangchow College in seeking safety in the International Settlement.

The University of Shanghai, whose campus was to the east of the International Settlement, had been forced to leave as the Japanese had taken possession of the place. The institution transferred its work to the building in which it had been conducting its down-town School of Business. St. John's University, whose campus was northwest of the International Settlement, had opened classes in the middle of October in a building known as the Continental Emporium, at the corner of Nanking and Shantung Roads. Forty-eight students from Ginling, a college for women which had been unable to open on its

own campus in Nanking, registered as guest students either in St. John's University or in the University of Shanghai. Six Ginling teachers were in Shanghai and helped out where they could.

Soochow University had left its Soochow campus in the summer of 1937 and had moved to Huchow, about half-way between Soochow and Hangchow, where it conducted classes as best it could till toward the end of November when the Japanese flanking movement made it wise to move again. About ten days later faculty and students had assembled in T'unch'i, where many from Hangchow College had already gathered, and there was talk of a joint Hangchow-Soochow refugee institution. But when T'unch'i became untenable, Soochow University also moved to Shanghai, using at first some rooms in Moore Memorial Church for classes.

Thus, through the exigencies of war, five institutions which the Burton Commission had tried to combine into one university, were brought into close cooperation. They adopted the name "Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai", and shared in library and laboratory facilities though these were very crowded and inadequate. At first, St. John's University furnished most of the books and equipment. Later, by permission of the Japanese authorities, scientific equipment and books were brought to Shanghai from the Hangchow campus. Nineteen Hangchow students elected courses in other colleges in the Association and forty-five students from other institutions elected some of Hangchow's courses.

At the close of the academic year, the Associated Colleges, together with the Women's Medical College of Shanghai, held joint Commencement exercises. The graduation ceremony

was held on June 25, 1938 at the Grand Theater on Bubbling Well Road, with His Excellency, W. W. Yen, LL.D., a former member of the St. John's faculty, giving the main address.

CARE OF REFUGEES IN HANGCHOW

SHORTLY after the Japanese troops entered Hangchow on December 23, 1937, Japanese soldiers began to loot and pillage the shops and homes of the people and great numbers of women and children began to crowd into the mission compounds for refuge, filling up school buildings and all other available space. Dr. McMullen was asked to head up relief work in the city. From one of his letters, written in April, 1938, after order had been restored, we cull these items of interest: "The newly organized Government has agreed to take charge of the remaining 4,000 refugees and allow us to close our relief centers. Dr. Dih, the College physician, has been in charge of eight centers. Altogether we have taken care of perhaps 75,000 refugees in these centers.

"Meanwhile, we have secured permission from the Japanese to pick tea on our College Hill. Thirty women have been hired to pick the tea leaves. Men fire four ovens and roast and dry the leaves all the time. Wandering soldiers watch and sometimes annoy the pickers unless we guard them. To date, 10,000 ounces of tea have been picked and roasted."

In the fall of 1938, Dr. McMullen went to Shanghai, at the request of the Field Board of Control, to take over the work of President Lee, who had gone to America on a Reynolds scholarship to complete his work for a doctorate. Mr. Lautenschlager also went to Shanghai and resumed his teaching work. Rev. Charles W. Worth, of the Mid-China Mission, and

Mr. Yin T'ai-su, the Business Manager, were left, with a small staff of servants, to guard the Hangchow campus. Three years later, in December 1941, Mr. Yin was abducted by the Japanese on charges of espionage and was never seen or heard from again. His family were last known to be living on the campus in 1951, where Mrs. Yin was teaching in the College's primary school.

SECOND YEAR IN SHANGHAI

THE ASSOCIATED COLLEGES in Shanghai opened their classes cooperatively in the fall of 1938 in the Continental Emporium where they had rented over one hundred rooms. The enrollment was 2,879, of whom 642 were in Hangchow University, as it was then called unofficially, because it at last had three colleges — Arts, Commerce, and Engineering — and a faculty of fifty-nine.

For this school year, a Joint Catalogue was issued by the Associated Colleges, offering the following number of courses: Biology 20; Chemistry 15; Chinese 21; Economics and Business 26; Education 18; Engineering 30 (Hangchow 23, St. John's 7); English 23; French three years; German three years; Japanese one year; Sociology 15; Geography 5; Geology 1; History 12; Hygiene 1; Journalism 3; Law 9; Mathematics 12; Music 9; Philosophy-Religion-Ethics 25; Physical Education 1; Physics 12; Political Science 19; Psychology 5. It is significant to note the growing popularity of courses in engineering and commercial subjects.

TEXTBOOK SHORTAGES

TEACHERS in Shanghai and elsewhere during the war faced a serious shortage of textbooks, which they met in the

following ways. A few set to work and wrote their own textbooks, either in English or in Chinese, or else used those prepared by other teachers and published in Shanghai. For example, on his return from furlough in August, 1938, Dr. Day found that in order to give a course in Engineering English, he had to make his own textbook by gathering readings from technical magazines and books, and having a Shanghai company print an edition by the offset process early in 1939. The book was entitled "English for Engineering Students" and was used by Day until he was interned in 1943.

Other teachers met the textbook shortage by using "pirated editions" of foreign works printed locally. The use of such books was at the time severely criticized by some as unethical, but it was rationalized by others as being no violation of law, as no copyright agreements existed between China and America or Great Britain, and these pirated books might be regarded as simply America's or Britain's free contribution to the war-time education of China's bewildered, frustrated youth.

Since there were no dormitories and no faculty houses in Shanghai for Hangchow people, as there had been on their own campus, each student and each teacher was left to fend pretty much for himself. As a result nearly everyone was living in poor, crowded, makeshift quarters in which there was much suffering and much sickness.

INTERFERENCE BY THE PUPPET REGIME

THE GENERAL educational situation in the fall of 1939 in Shanghai was well described by S. Y. Wang in an article in the China Weekly for October 8, 1939. He said, "Shanghai schools have been thrown into turmoil, as agents of Wang

Ching-wei, Nanking puppet ruler, seek to control education.

"Wang's terrorists are 'taking care of' recalcitrant Chinese teachers. Murder and threats of murder are abroad. In protest against this terror and intimidation, which has forced many teachers into Wang's camp, thousands of Shanghai students have walked out of classes. The schools have become an arena of political struggle.

"Upon the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in August, 1937, a number of colleges and middle schools moved to interior provinces. Again thousands left when the Chinese soldiers retreated from the city. Later other schools moved into Shanghai when surrounding areas were occupied by Japanese. More came into the city than had left.

"At present there are twenty-two universities, 277 middle schools, and primary schools are countless. The Chinese Government — although moved to Szechuen province — has ordered the schools to stay in Shanghai. For some time, from the fall of 1937 to the spring of 1939, the militarists were too busy to take over the schools. The only educationalist who fell victim to Japanese bullets was Dr. Herman Chan-en Liu, the late President of the University of Shanghai.

"In June, 1939, Wang Ching-Wei was determined to seize the schools and win over the teachers to the Japanese system of education. An Educational Commission was formed under Chow Fu-hai, who secretly won over the heads of many Shanghai schools, paying them huge salaries and bonuses. When the students heard of it, they called their principals 'traitors' and they left school."

RAPID GROWTH OF STUDENT BODY

AS SHANGHAI middle schools were turning out graduates by the hundreds, they clamored for entrance into the colleges. And as the Christian Colleges were living by the slogan "War or no war, China's youth must be educated!" the enrollment in 1940 in the Associated Colleges rose to 4,500. This was partly due to the fact that the great majority of students wished to study in and graduate from colleges that were not under Japanese control.

The cost of living was going up until in 1940 it soared to 579 per cent over 1936. As the average tuition fees amounted to only the equivalent of U. S. \$5.00, they did not begin to bring enough to meet expenses, especially as salaries for Chinese faculty members had been doubled, the highest salary at that time being \$500 in Chinese currency or the equivalent of U. S. \$50 per month. Fortunately the Central Government granted some subsidies to the Colleges which eased somewhat the financial stringency. Besides, in America, the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, when Japan's attack began and in successive years, launched successful emergency campaigns which brought to the Associated Colleges in Shanghai U. S. \$15,000 in 1937-1938; \$17,000 in 1938-1939; \$20,000 in 1939-1940; and \$20,000 in 1940-41. In addition to its share of these funds Hangchow received U. S. \$2,000 in 1939-1940 and \$2,100 in 1940-1941. After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Hangchow University received much larger sums from the Associated Board.

By 1941, Hangchow University had 919 students, the larger increase being in the Colleges of Engineering and Commerce. To the personnel of the institution, who had long been

working toward attaining the status of a university by meeting the Chinese government's prerequisite of having three distinct colleges, the fact that it now had reached this goal was very important, even though in war time the Ministry of Education could not issue the necessary documents. But this achievement seems to have been overlooked by the sponsoring bodies in America and ignored by their emissaries in China.

When the Board of Trustees met on June 13, 1940, at Swarthmore, Pa., Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland, in reporting his recent visit to China, said that the Hangchow campus was still in fairly good condition, despite three years of Japanese occupation; he also gave a rosy picture of conditions in Shanghai, without referring to the institution's high-grade university curriculum. It is not strange, therefore, that the Trustees voted to defer action approving the expansion of the College into a University.

During the school-year 1940 to 1941, Professor and Mrs. A. W. March were assigned the lonely task of trying to protect the Hangchow campus from the Japanese forces occupying its main buildings. There were also some other changes in faculty and staff at Shanghai. Edward S. U. Kwoh (Kwoh Sih-ung), a recent graduate, helped in the Dean of Students' office, while Daniel C. Koo was in the United States on an Associated Boards scholarship. Dr. William L. Tung joined the faculty as professor of Political Science. Mrs. McMullen served as secretary to her husband in the President's office, while Mrs. Mary E. Marshall, Mrs. Ralph M. White, Mrs. C. B. Day, and Miss Yü Su-ch'ing served as teachers in the English Department. Miss Rebecca Wilson, also of the English Department, left for America in November, 1940, and Rev. Jack Vinson and Miss Lucy Boone filled out the term in

her place.

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH

THE University Church had been reorganized by its pastor, Dr. McMullen, and for many months held Sunday morning worship services in the American Women's Club on Bubbling Well Road, with 200 attending regularly. Sunday morning Bible classes were organized in which some seventy or more were enrolled. An inquirers' class met weekly with the pastor for instruction and preparation for church membership; as a result, in one year 116 were baptized, of whom ten were from the University staff. As the months rolled by, the church grew steadily, attracting not only Hangchow students, but many from other colleges and middle schools; besides Hangchow faculty, many Hangchow people refugeeing in Shanghai were drawn into the University church fellowship; a large number of business and professional men were likewise attracted to the Sunday services, especially after they were moved to the Roxy Theater. Occasionally joint services were held with the other colleges, meeting usually in the Moore Memorial Church, where the combined choirs would be directed by Mrs. I. M. Dungan, or by Mr. J. W. Dyson at Christmas or Eastertime.

A description of the services in the Roxy Theater was given by Ralph M. White, in a report to the East China Presbyterian Mission. He said: "Prof. Chao Mei-pa, of the National Conservatory of Music, trained in Europe and America, has built up an inspiring choir of sixty voices, rendering the best of sacred music. For the Christmas and Easter services, the whole theater and aisles were jammed with 1,500 people and many were turned away. Every effort was made to coordinate

the service of song with the Christian Gospel message.

"The average attendance has been 750, while the membership is about 450. About 300 have been baptized during the four years of services held in the theater, at one Easter service alone over fifty having been received into the church. The communion services have been particularly dignified and inspiring. At one time 520 out of a congregation of 900 took communion.

"For two years the pulpit has been supplied by various invited speakers but now Dr. Benjamin D. H. Zi (Hsü Dung-hwe), formerly President of the Swatow Theological Seminary and pastor of a church in Swatow, has become our pastor, preaching his first sermon September 13, 1942 in the Roxy Theater on the topic 'The Church of God'."

Besides the Sunday services and Bible classes, two other religious activities helped to bind the Hangchow University family together in those distracted days when the bottom seemed to be dropping out altogether. One of these was the Student Christian Fellowship groups meeting once a week, usually late Friday afternoon, in different parts of the city, with 190 students enrolled. Their programs would usually include Bible study, religious discussion, and a social period with refreshments of some sort, and they helped many a student to solve his personal problems by the spirit of Christ. The other was Hangchow's regular Wednesday evening prayer-meetings for faculty-folk and the monthly dinners for faculty families, all tirelessly sponsored by Dr. and Mrs. McMullen which bore good fruit by bringing out in the whole staff a new spirit of mutual helpfulness in those difficult days of "Sturm und Drang."

VIII

SECOND PHASE OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN, 1941-1945

THE TERM'S work was moving along smoothly when the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor was flashed over the radio and the American Consulate advised all Americans to remain in their domiciles. In Shanghai, it was December 8th, and on that day the International Settlement lost its neutral status, being taken over by units of the Japanese army and navy, who occupied the Moore Memorial Church and the Navy Y.M.C.A. as their respective headquarters. Very soon the Shanghai American School was commandeered for the Gendarmerie's headquarters. At first an attempt was made by the Associated Colleges to continue classes and laboratories in the Continental Building, but this was soon given up and early in 1942 the Colleges officially closed their doors, advising teachers as far as possible to carry on their classes "underground". Each of Hangchow's departments made its own arrangements for classes in various parts of the city and individual teachers turned in their grades to Mr. Z. L. Wong, the Business Manager, who was to be found in a little rear room on the sixth floor of the Continental Building.

AT SHAOWU IN FREE CHINA

THE CENTER of interest in Hangchow University now shifts to Shaowu, a secluded spot in the western mountains of Fukien, to which Fukien Christian University had moved early in 1938, from its campus in Foochow. To this place 360 miles southeast of Shanghai, part of Hangchow University was now moved to escape the Japanese and puppet-government pressures

in Shanghai, that were daily growing stronger and more dangerous for the Chinese faculty.

After December 8, 1941, when it seemed best to move the University to the interior, Dean Daniel Koo went to Kinhwa, a city about 160 miles southwest of Shanghai, which at that time was the wartime capital of Chekiang, as Hangchow was in Japanese hands. As this place seemed suitable for the University, President Lee and Treasurer Chang went to Kinhwa in April, 1942, thinking that the teachers and students would follow in May. But at this juncture the war took an unexpected turn. On April 18, thirteen American planes, under Lt. Col. Doolittle, left the deck of the carrier Hornet, dropped 500 bombs on the city of Tokyo and flew on to China, where some of the fliers found refuge and others were captured by the Japanese. This event convinced the Japanese that they must capture the chief Chinese airfields, which were within bombing distance of Japan. Two of these — Chuhsien and Lishui — were in Chekiang, and a third — Yushan — was in Kiangsi. There was a smaller airfield at Kinhwa. The Japanese first bombed these airfields, and then in the middle of May, set in motion two armies, one from Hangchow and the other from Nanchang; these armies executed a pincers movement and by July 1 had captured the full length of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.¹

Kinhwa was captured on May 29. President Lee and his colleagues had left Kinhwa ten days earlier and had gone on 200 miles further to Shaowu in the northwest corner of the province of Fukien where they began making arrangements for opening the University there in the fall. Representatives

of Soochow University had also arrived at Shaowu, where Fukien Christian University (commonly known as F.C.U.) had been in exile since 1938. When the Japanese captured Nancheng on June 12, a city within sixty-five miles of Shaowu, the local government ordered the populace to evacuate. President Lee and his staff took refuge in Nanping, where Hwa Nan, a Christian college for women, had been in exile since 1938. Fortunately the Japanese could not hold all their gains. The Chinese recaptured Nancheng on July 9 and the Japanese tide began to recede.

In August a conference was held in Nanping between representatives of Soochow University, Fukien Christian University, Hwa Nan College and Hangchow College to discuss a plan of action. Finally each institution was left to make its own decision. Soochow decided to leave and went on to Kukong (Ch'üchiang) in the province of Kwangtung, where it linked up with Lingnan University, which had chosen this new place of refuge after the Japanese had captured Hongkong, which had been its first place of refuge. Hwa Nan College decided to stay in Nanping, and F.C.U. and Hangchow University decided to stay at Shaowu, now that the immediate danger was past.

Describing conditions in Hangchow University in its first academic year at Shaowu, President Lee wrote: "We decided to stay in Shaowu and open the Engineering and Business Colleges. We asked Fukien Christian University temporarily to carry our Arts College. As we received only Freshmen, we asked Sophomores and upper classmen to go as guests to other institutions. Of 150 who applied, we received sixty-nine Freshmen, but even some of these later went to the National University. Our men and women students were housed in the F.C.U. dormitories and we exchanged course facilities with

F. C. U.

"In the Spring of 1943, enrolment increased to 104. For library reference books and science equipment, we depended on F. C. U., for which we paid fees. We want here to express our deep appreciation for the very great help given to us by Fukien Christian University at this critical period.

"Over forty per cent of our students were Christians. Three Christian Fellowship groups, with about twenty members in each, were formed. The quality of the students was good, with some of high caliber. Character and discipline were also good. Only one student was expelled, who refused to obey his teacher.

"Daniel Koo had an inquirers' class of twenty, and five joined the church. Miss Ruth Mather taught a Bible class of ten. Staff and student prayer meetings have been regularly held and union church services with F. C. U. were conducted on Sundays."

The situation at Shaowu changed considerably in the fall of 1943. As F. C. U. planned to enroll more students, it could no longer accommodate Hangchow students in its dormitories. Furthermore F. C. U. said it could not lend any of its classrooms in the mornings; nor could it allow Hangchow students to use the library reading room in the evenings, because it would barely seat the F. C. U. students. It also had to limit the number of Hangchow students in its chemistry classes.

This created a difficult situation for President Lee, who wrote: "We must, however, build our own dormitories at once, because F. C. U.'s enrolment will increase next fall and

we also expect more students. Public buildings in Shaowu have all been preempted by military organizations. Therefore, we are building outside the city two temporary dormitories, to accommodate 120 each, one is for men and faculty and one is for women. Also in process of building is an Administration Building and Chapel combined, the downstairs to be used for offices. Still we have no classroom building, and, with no electric lights, little work can be done in the dormitories at night.

"Some 200 of our former students are now scattered in Free China. Of those who remained in Shanghai, 200 have transferred to St. John's or Shanghai University, and 200 are still attending our own 'underground' classes.

"Some of the faculty have taken other jobs, some in other universities. Our American teachers are in Internment Camps in Shanghai, waiting to be repatriated. In Shaowu, the faculty without families live and eat in a common mess hall with subsidy from the University. Rice is C.N.C. 2,700 yuan per picul (133 lbs.) in Shanghai and the professors there are having a hard time to make ends meet."

President Lee's report contains no reference to the stark tragedy that overtook him and his family shortly after arriving in Shaowu. Only later and indirectly did the news reach America that his only son, Koh-ts'ong, of college age, had contracted cholera and succumbed after a very brief illness.

Through the good offices of the local magistrate President Lee was able to secure ground for a campus at a very moderate expenditure. Eight acres of fields were bought from private owners at an official price. In addition, forty acres of

hills, protecting the local reservoir were made available to the University at a nominal charge. Describing the place Lee wrote: "The site is very beautiful, facing south with a river in front and hills on three sides. It gives us both exclusiveness and beauty. It is hoped that with this campus we shall be able to maintain more easily the sanitary conditions of our own college, thereby improving the health of our faculty and students."

The three buildings which were constructed on the level ground under President Lee's supervision in 1943 were of the very simplest construction. He said: "The buildings now planned are with mud walls. The building material is pine from Shaowu and nearby cities. Very thin and cheap tile is to be used. The dormitories for students are planned with eight in a room, using double-decker beds. There is no ornament whatever in any of the buildings; no hardware, no glass and no paint are provided for the plans. I talked over with the engineer for the simplest and most practical construction." Yet these three buildings cost \$400,000 in Chinese currency. If they had been built a year earlier they would have cost only one-tenth as much.

President Lee pleaded for money for a recitation building, pointing out that the buildings of Fukien Christian University were crowded with their own students who had increased in number making it exceedingly difficult to share facilities with Hangchow University. Besides, Hangchow students had no lights in their bedrooms and they could no longer use the F. C. U. library at night. This made it difficult for them to prepare their studies.

The new buildings were across the river from the F. C. U.

buildings and President Lee minimized the fact that there was no bridge at that point, saying: "By ferry and walk it takes ten to fifteen minutes only. There is, therefore the convenience of closeness to F.C.U. and the advantage of a separate existence to promote college spirit." In the succeeding months the lack of a bridge was a much greater inconvenience than President Lee anticipated.

In view of President Lee's desperate situation, a meeting of the Hangchow Board of Trustees was held in New York on May 20, 1943. The financial requirements for current operation and for the temporary building program at Shaowu, were thoroughly discussed. Finally it was voted to cable President Lee that he could expect for his maintenance budget during the ensuing academic year, 1943-1944, US \$34,000, of which \$27,000 was to come from the sustaining fund of the Associated Boards and \$7,000 from the two cooperating Mission Boards.

Even though the rate of exchange between the American dollar and the Chinese "yuan" had been fixed by the Chinese Government at this time at twenty to one, this grant from America was not nearly enough to erect a recitation building and meet the running expenses of the institution at the constantly mounting prices. Had the exchange rate been left to find its own level in a free market, so that the value of American money would rise as the cost of living went up in China, the Trustees and the Associated Boards in America would have been able to meet the University's financial needs. But with an exchange rate arbitrarily fixed, an ever increasing part of the funds sent to China was absorbed in the process of exchange, so that large amounts of dollars had very meager results. Later the Government granted a special rate of forty

to one to educational and philanthropic organizations sending money to China, but even this was considerably below what the rate would have been in a free market.

It gradually became apparent that President Lee was making a gallant attempt to do the impossible at Shaowu. After his first year there, F. C. U. was unable to admit Hangchow's Arts and Science students to its classes. So the Hangchow faculty, consisting of only twelve persons, was undertaking to teach students in three distinct colleges — Arts and Science; Commerce; Engineering. Fortunately it was not trying to teach upper-classmen in these colleges. However generous F. C. U. might be in allowing Hangchow students to use its laboratories, it was not an engineering school, and did not have equipment adequate for training engineering students.

The Provisional Board of Managers, as though working by telepathy, held a meeting at Chungking on May 21, 1943, at almost the identical time that the Trustees were meeting in New York. In the presence of President Lee, the Managers expressed appreciation for his sacrificial services to preserve the University; to the faculty for standing by through a trying period; and to Fukien Christian University for providing accommodation and hospitality. Facing up to the realities of the situation, they directed that the College of Engineering and the upper classes of the College of Business be moved to the environs of Chungking if the Ministry of Education gave its consent and suitable buildings could be found. As we shall see, the College of Engineering was moved to Kwei-yang in the fall of 1943, so that the group at Shaowu was relieved of that responsibility. But the ensuing academic year was, as President Lee later remarked, the most difficult in his whole administration.

In February, 1944, the University sustained a serious loss when Daniel Koo, the Dean of Studies, rather unexpectedly resigned to go to the University of Nanking at Chengtu. However, Mr. Arthur March, who had been sent to America on the Gripsholm by the Japanese in the summer of 1942, arrived in Shaowu, after many vicissitudes, at Easter time, 1944. After coming across South America, taking ship to South Africa, being long delayed at Durban, finally getting ship to India, flying over "The Hump" to Kunming, he had bumped along Chinese roads on bus and truck to arrive in Shaowu.

At the end of the academic year in June, 1944, the work of Hangchow University at Shaowu was closed by order of the Provisional Board of Directors. President Lee had no alternative but to transfer all Arts and Business students to other universities such as National Amoy University, refugeeing in Changting, Fukien; National Chinan University, temporarily in Kienyang, Fukien; and National Yingshih University at Yunho, Chekiang. Freshman in engineering were requested to go to Hangchow Engineering College in Kweiyang. The Hangchow teachers at Shaowu were paid off and finally only two men were left, President Lee and Treasurer Chang, to care for the Shaowu campus with its three new buildings. The tillable fields were leased out for cultivation. At this juncture the war situation became threatening again and Americans at F. C. U. left on June 17, making their way to Kunming. Prof. March went from Shaowu to Kweiyang, arriving in July.

THE KWEIYANG INTERLUDE

THE COLLEGE of Engineering had been transferred to Hwachi, a village near the city of Kweiyang, in the fall of 1943. Kweiyang is the capital of the province of Kweichow

and is 650 miles west of Shaowu and 200 miles due south of Chungking, the wartime capital of China. Great China University (Tahsia), a private institution with its home base in Shanghai, had moved to Hwachi and erected three buildings there. Later it had a chance to occupy unused barracks in the city of Kweiyang, free of charge, so it was willing to rent its buildings at Hwachi to Hangchow University. These buildings, though rather primitive, were much better than the ones at Shaowu and were quite adequate for Hangchow's uses.

Lack of equipment plagued the college at Kweiyang, just as it had at Shaowu. Great China University was reported to have a fair amount of engineering equipment which was not in use, and which in fact it had not yet unpacked. It was ready to consider offers from Hangchow University to purchase all or part of this. But nothing came of it.

In spite of handicaps the College of Engineering was attempting to carry four departments: Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, beginning with a staff of seventeen. In the year 1943-1944 the Dean of the institution was Li En-liang, a graduate of Hangchow who had taken his Ph. D. at Cornell. He soon won the respect of the engineering profession in the vicinity of Kweiyang. His assistant was Robert Tzu-yu Soong, who taught Chemistry. Chung Tai was teaching Chinese while Dr. Ying Shang-ts'ai was heading the Mechanical Engineering Department.

Engineers and Architects were hard to secure for teaching positions and even harder to retain because of the great demand for their services outside academic circles. In the fall of 1944, Li En-liang had departed and his place as Dean was taken by Stephen Tsao, a Hangchow product who had spent one

year on the home campus and three years in Shanghai. Dr. Ying had been summoned to Chungking by the Government. The same thing had happened to the man Hangchow had secured to teach Architecture.

Fortunately some help was available from the faculty of the National University of Kweichow, which was a new enterprise just getting started. It was in process of erecting buildings in Hwachi, the same village where Hangchow was now located. As these buildings were not finished, classes were very irregular and many of the teachers had a good deal of spare time, and were available to help Hangchow. For example, Mr. Chang, head of the Kweichow Department of Chinese, was in charge of the Hangchow courses in Chinese. Mr. Liu, head of the Department of Economics at Kweichow, gave a course in his specialty at Hangchow. He had studied in America and had an American wife. Prof. Yen was giving part-time in physics quizzes and lectures, while his wife also gave courses in physics, and proved to be a very inspiring teacher. She had studied at the University of Shanghai and then at the University of Michigan where she had written a thesis on light radiation and atomic structure.

Student enrollment in the year 1943-1944 was ninety-two; in the next year it was ninety-three. The faculty felt that things were going well except for the finances which were a constant source of worry. The budget for 1944-1945 was five million Chinese dollars of which nearly four million were expected from America. By this time a United Clearing Board had been set up in Chungking to handle money sent to China for missionary work, for education and for relief, and was benefitting by special rates of exchange. But even at 128 to one, which was the rate for September, 1944, it would have taken

US \$30,000 to balance the budget — a great deal more than was in sight.

All anxieties about budget were swallowed up in the greater anxiety of being engulfed by the sudden advance of the Japanese armies, which numbered 350,000 men in this area and were intent on making a concerted drive that would give them an overland corridor from Indo-China through the provinces of Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Hopei to Manchuria. A column advancing through western Kwangsi invaded Kweichow and captured the city of Tushan — only seventy-five miles from Kweiyang — on December 5, and went on to Tuyun barely fifty miles from Kweiyang.² Though the Japanese could not hold these advanced positions, the situation at Kweiyang was so dangerous that the Hangchow Engineering College was closed forthwith. So the curtain dropped on the two Hangchow-in-Free-China performances, one in Fukien and one in Kweichow. The troupe of players disbanded to meet again at Hangchow after V-J Day.

HANGCHOW UNIVERSITY IN SHANGHAI

WHEN President Lee left Shanghai for Kinhoa in the spring of 1942, he expected that his faculty and students would soon follow him. But the advance of the Japanese armies into Chekiang made it exceedingly dangerous for them to do so. So a new institution, called "East China University" in Shanghai was organized by a Hangchow-Soochow coalition faculty with 600 students enrolled in five colleges: Arts, Sciences, Education, Business and Engineering. A Committee composed of Messrs. Loh Kao-I, Wang Seh-chin, Ling Han-dah, Ruf Shu, and a Soochow professor were running the institution. In spite of the unfavorable conditions, due to the puppet

regime, this institution managed to keep going for the duration of the war.

As for the Western faculty, Mr. and Mrs. March, as already stated, were repatriated in the summer of 1942. Mr. Lautenschlager was interned in November, 1942; while in February, 1943, Dr. and Mrs. McMullen and Dr. and Mrs. Day, were interned and all later repatriated by the Japanese, arriving in New York in December, 1943.

IX

REHABILITATION

NEWSPAPERS OF THE JAPANESE surrender in August, 1945, traveled slowly in China and when Arthur March suddenly arrived in Hangchow, shortly after V-J Day, having flown from Chengtu, where he had been helping Shantung Christian University, everybody was surprised. He had a hard time convincing both Chinese and Japanese that the war was over.

Inspecting the campus he found much that was depressing. The grounds were marred by trenches, fox-holes and air-raid shelters. Gardens, playgrounds and lawns were a wilderness of weeds. The tea plantation, the bamboo grove and the fruit orchards had been grubbed out by the peasants for fuel.

The residences had suffered most. Seven residences, standing on the first bluff and used by Chinese faculty members, were almost completely gone. Two of the Western residences had been burned, including the one where Mr. and Mrs. March had lived so long. One can imagine the poignancy with which Mr. March viewed the charred ruins of his old home. The residence used by the Days had walls and roof, but the interior was completely gutted, even lath and plaster had been torn out. The McMullen residence had suffered less though it had lost its banisters, and some partitions. The house where Dr. and Mrs. Mattox had lived had been damaged by white ants, but the walls, roof, partitions and much of the flooring were still in good condition.

The state of the academic buildings was much better than that of the residences, though their furnishings and equipment had largely disappeared including the invaluable March biological collection. Severance Hall and the Science Buildings were standing in normal condition though needing repairs to plastering and roofs. The Chapel was intact structurally except that it had lost some of its doors, but it had been stripped of its pipe organ, bell and oaken pews. The library building was intact except for some windowpanes, but it had lost its furniture, its stacks, and, worst of all, its collection of books — one of the finest in the Far East. The Materials Testing Laboratory, the roof of which had never been satisfactory, had suffered serious damage to walls and roof trusses, because of four years of neglect. The three dormitories had suffered very little, except that they had lost some glass and hardware and much of their furnishings. The larger water mains had been taken away. The observatory was a ruin.

Though negotiations were still in progress for uniting Hangchow University with other institutions to form East China University to be located in Shanghai, President Lee felt that the Hangchow campus must be re-occupied and rehabilitated, at least for Senior Middle School and Junior College work, and laid his plans accordingly. He arranged a meeting of the Field Board of Control (still more or less a Provisional Board of Managers) on March 28, 1946 to discuss future plans. The Board voted to approve going ahead on repairs to the Hangchow buildings, and to ask the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China for funds not only for the physical rehabilitation of the campus but also for the rehabilitation of personnel.

The Associated Boards, which was soon to turn over its

work to a more closely knit organization, the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, launched in America a restoration campaign which met with a high degree of success. Hangchow's share of the funds was US\$126,910 which was not only enough to repair and refurnish the buildings, but also to purchase \$82,000 worth of scientific equipment for the Department of Engineering, including a very fine materials-testing machine, probably the largest of its kind ever set up in China at that time. Only with the greatest difficulty was it transported by truck from the railhead to the campus on the hillside. It was set up on a concrete base in the Science Hall, though at the time it was thought that this would be only a temporary arrangement and that ultimately all the machinery would be moved to Shanghai with the University.

As far as the rehabilitation of personnel was concerned, United China Relief as well as the Associated Boards contributed money for the re-outfitting of the Chinese faculty members, who had lost so much of their personal possessions in the war, and also for their travel back to the campus.

Grateful mention should here be made of the enthusiastic response made by the students and faculty of Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., to Frank Price's appeal for aid. When he told them that Hangchow students were sleeping on the floor, they said, "We'll send them beds"! and forthwith subscribed \$5,555. This magnificent gift with others from Centre College of Kentucky and Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia, enabled the Associated Boards to ship over 800 double-decker beds to Hangchow as well as several hundred army-surplus blankets and a large order of books. Dr. Price also purchased a brand new Ford car for the use of Hangchow University, took it with him to Shanghai, whence it was shipped to Hangchow.

RE-OPENING THE UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY was re-opened in the fall of 1946 with Freshmen and Sophomores on the Hangchow campus and Juniors and Seniors remaining in Shanghai. On Christmas Day there was a Centennial celebration, actually one year late, commemorating the opening in Ningpo in 1845 of the Boys' School from which the University had developed. Many prominent guests came and brought scrolls and banners to honor the institution's hundred and one years of cultivating China's youth.

In his annual report for 1946-1947, President Lee wrote as follows: "This year may be considered a year of rehabilitation on the Hangchow campus. All the main buildings have been repaired and put to use. Some residences have been repaired. The old Middle School (on Lower Dragon Head) had been stripped of all woodwork but now it has been repaired and used for teachers' apartments.

"Several million Chinese dollars have been spent for the purchase of books. We have now 10,000 books in the Library, one-sixth of our former number. Some scientific equipment has been bought, especially for the Mechanical Engineering Department. A carpenter-shop and foundry have been set up and a forge and machine-shop are under construction. The United Board for Christian Colleges in China has purchased US \$82,000 worth of equipment for the College of Engineering."

"The enrolment for fall term was 874, (182 being girls), and in the spring it was 780, (171 being girls). Forty-seven students were baptized during the year and five faculty members to make fifty-two professing Christians out of a total faculty of ninety-two. Of the 166 new students fifty-three were

registered in Arts; thirty-one in Business; sixty-one in Engineering and twenty-one in General courses.

"The following missionaries from Hangchow city gave part time to University teaching: Mrs. Kepler Van Evera in English, Miss Margaret Sells in Bible, and Rev. Richard Norton in English and Bible courses. Religious work in the Shanghai unit was greatly helped by Rev. Z. K. Zia, Dr. Frank Price, and Rev. S. C. Farrior.

"The students had a general strike on May 16, 1947, using as pretext that the grade-point system must be changed. The faculty agreed to suspend the system and to lower the passing and graduating grade to sixty, to coincide with the Government's requirement. The strike was really political, agitated by leftists. Most of students in the three upper classes had come to us from the 'East China (Hwa Tung) University' in Shanghai and, because their scholastic standard was very low, became trouble makers. It was this group that made trouble several time.

"The Shanghai Unit in Engineering and Commerce under Associate Dean Wang Yu-K'ai, resumed work on May 21st but the main body of the University at Zakow did not resume classes until June 2nd (1947)."

It should be explained that the East China University mentioned in President Lee's report was the underground institution operated in Shanghai by Hangchow and Soochow faculty members during the Japanese occupation, and was not the institution of the same name contemplated in the negotiations going on between St. John's, Hangchow and Soochow.

PROGRESS OF THE UNION UNIVERSITY IDEA

IN THE SUMMER of 1946, a flying trip to China to survey the needs of the Christian Colleges was made by Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen and Dr. Robert J. McMullen, respectively president and secretary of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. After being repatriated in 1943 Dr. McMullen had been president of Centre College, Kentucky from 1944 to 1946 before being elected secretary of the Associated Boards. Dr. Van Dusen and Dr. McMullen attended a special meeting of the Hangchow Field Board of Control held in Shanghai in July. At this meeting plans were discussed for Hangchow's definite participation in the proposed East China Union University. A Planning Committee for the Union University was proposed with five representatives from each of the universities expected to cooperate in the new institution. Dr. S. C. Leung, the chairman of the Field Board, and President Lee were appointed as the first representatives from Hangchow. The Mission Boards were asked to concur in this action committing Hangchow University to this union scheme.

After returning to America at the end of the summer of 1946, Dr. McMullen continually urged President Lee to make the consummation of the Union University his primary concern. Consequently Lee gave a vast amount of time to consultations with Soochow and St. John's on the constitution of the proposed university and still more to the inspection of various possible sites in the environs of Shanghai.

On January 1st, 1947 Lee wrote to McMullen: "The union university plan is far under way. The Planning Board has met once and will meet again tomorrow in Shanghai. I am glad that

St. John's has made its decision to join. It is hoped that preliminary amalgamation will begin from the fall term of this year. The three administrations' recommendation is to merge all similar departments, concentrating Arts and Sciences at St. John's, Engineering at Hangchow. (No mention of Commerce and Business Administration).... The Senior Middle School of St. John's and Soochow (will be) on the Soochow campus. We will restart our Senior Middle School in Hangchow to lay the foundation of the future Senior Middle School here when the Engineering College is moved to Shanghai. The (Soochow) Law School remains in the Quinsan Road compound (Shanghai)."

Shortly afterwards there was a visit to Hangchow during examination week of Dr. C. Darby Fulton and Dr. William Elliott of the Southern Presbyterian Church, who voiced certain reservations about the union university scheme. President Lee, writing on January 12, 1947, and reporting on this visit, told McMullen that "the problem in their mind was chiefly how to preserve the Christian nature of the institution if Hangchow University were merged in a larger union, especially where the power of faculty-selection should be vested solely in the President of the Union University. They wanted to reserve the right for the cooperating Mission Boards to make appeals for lifetime service and appoint technical men for example, to the College of Engineering or the College of Commerce."

Writing again on February 5, 1947, with the Union University ever foremost in his thinking, Lee said to McMullen: "The whole secret I think, lies in a satisfactory campus for the Union University.... My personal conviction is that at the present time the most important thing is the securing of the future campus by buying at least a thousand mow of land, (about 167 acres). It is my hope that Dr. Fenn will put this matter into immediate

action when he comes back to Shanghai." By May he could write: "The promotion of the organization of the Union University formed by St. John's, Soochow and this College has resulted in the adoption of the constitution of the Union University by the three Boards (of Directors in China)."

The matter of a site remained to the last the biggest headache for the Union University planners. Soochow and Hangchow felt that the St. John's campus was too small for expansion and, moreover, was unhealthy with bad odors from the Soochow Creek which runs through the grounds. They wanted an entirely new site, but St. John's naturally felt it was too well-rooted to move, and that the cost of a new site and the necessary new buildings would be so high as to be beyond the resources of the institutions concerned. So the negotiations dragged on at a snail's pace. At length, Lee, writing to McMullen on April 16, 1948, had to admit that the union scheme was well-nigh on the rocks. By this time St. John's had "cooled off on the Hua Tung (East China) Union University plan and took in freshmen students in Engineering and Science against the agreement of last fall." Hangchow, in turn, taking its cue from the action of St. John's, also acted contrary to the previous agreement by admitting freshmen in Arts at the Hangchow campus. The fact that Y. C. Yang, the President of Soochow University, was in America while these negotiations were going on, was felt by President Lee, and by President Y. C. Tu of St. John's, to be considerably delaying the progress of the whole scheme.

Another factor which affected the union scheme was the postponement of action by the Southern Presbyterians, which in turn delayed action by the Trustees of the University in America. The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, with headquarters in Nash-

ville, Tenn., made it a rule not to take action on such matters till the missions on the field had indicated their approval of proposed measures. There was a feeling among the Southern Presbyterians both on the field and in America that the Christian character of the proposed Union University was not sufficiently safe-guarded, and various formulas were proposed for insuring that a sufficient number of the Directors and of the Faculty would be Christians to give a positive Christian atmosphere to the institution. Finally, some time in 1947, the Mid-China Mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church, meeting in Soochow, decided to join the Union University, to provide six faculty members and an annual grant of US\$10,000, and to try to raise US\$300,000 for the establishment of the institution. After this action, Lee could feel for the first time that he had a "Solid South" behind him.

In spite of the discouraging set-backs to the tripartite union, President Lee proposed to Soochow that they themselves make a mutual pact to form the nucleus of the proposed Union University. In token of this pledge, they arranged for a Joint Baccalaureate Service on June 27, 1948 at the Moore Memorial Church, and joint Commencement Exercises on June 30th at the Young Allen Memorial Church. (Both these churches are in Shanghai). Following this up, they made a definite plan whereby they would unite in upper-division work in Science and Engineering on the campus of the Shanghai American School, but later events precluded the consummation of this plan.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

THE WESTERN personnel was slow in getting back to Hangchow after the war and few of the "Old Guard" ever did get back to resume their teaching. Arthur March was assigned to

other mission work. In August, 1947, Roy Lautenschlager returned from America, where he recently had been teaching in Adrian College, Michigan, and resumed teaching of political science and history. In late December, Clarence and Ethelwyn Day returned from teaching in Forman Christian College, Lahore, West Pakistan, where they had witnessed the terrific upheaval after the withdrawal of the British Raj, when, during "The Great Partition", the new Muslim state of Pakistant split off from India. As the Days settled down to the teaching of English Language and Literature, Mrs. Day revised her "Practical English Readings" for a third and enlarged edition which was extensively used as a Freshman textbook.¹

At the beginning of the fall term, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Irwin, who had been engaged in evangelistic mission work in Shantung and had been transferred to Hangchow in December, 1946, began coming regularly to the University to teaching English and Bible. Dr. Irwin also acted aspastor of the University Church. Cooperating with him were several Student Christian Fellowship groups, which became very active in welfare work, in teaching village children, in conducting women's evening classes, and in preaching in the villages. It was a great loss to the University when the Irwins decided to leave in December, 1948, after the American Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, had advised all Americans against remaining in East China. In fact there was a generalexodus of missionaries that fall from Hangchow. Of the American Protestant missionaries only Rev. and Mrs. Kepler Van Evera of the Northern Presbyterian Mission and Miss Frances Stribling of the Southern Presbyterian Mission remained in the city, until March 1951. Just as most of the missionaries were leaving, Mrs. Roy Lautenschlager arrived from the United States in October, 1948, to rejoin her husband at the University.

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES 1947 TO 1948

ACADEMIC work was carried on more or less normally through the year 1947 to 1948, in spite of constant agitation by Communist students. The city police were determined to arrest some of these trouble makers who joined with students of the National Chekiang University in Hangchow City in parades and propaganda activities. However, President Lee urged the police not to make arrests until after the final examinations, as he feared strikes and a complete shut-down of the University. President Lee kept disruptive activities to a minimum by prohibiting any club or group meetings other than the Christian Fellowship groups. At one time special permission was given for a drama to be presented. The play had been chosen with great care, so no political theme would be included. However, on the day of the play it was learned that outside agitators were expected to be there to make speeches and demonstrations during the intermission. Consequently the whole entertainment was cancelled. Secret meetings, however, were held in the tea-shops near the campus. Communist songs and dances being practiced in out-of-the-way places could be heard. The College workmen regularly attended meetings where they were taught what they would gain in the new regime.

One difficulty which seriously threatened the University was the fact that the cost of living was rising so fast that the fees which the students paid at the beginning of the term barely met the cost of food for a month or two. At times rice was not available. Students who were eating in off-campus roadside restaurants, and those who made their own contracts with cooks in the dormitory kitchens ran out of money completely. As the financial condition in their homes was equally critical, many had to drop out of school. The rate of exchange was shifting

so rapidly and Chinese currency was depreciating so fast, that salaries for Westerners paid in Shanghai and sent to a bank in Hangchow would lose half their value before the money could be collected.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LEE'S PRESIDENCY

ON THE AFTERNOON of May 26, 1948, the teaching staff gathered on the lawn in front of President Lee's residence to honor him on the memorable occasion of his sixtieth birthday, coinciding with his twenty-fifth wedding anniversary and the twentieth anniversary of his presidency of Hangchow College. In those twenty years President Lee had seen many new buildings rise on the hillside campus, including — to mention only a few — the Alumni Library, the Judson Hall of Science, the Materials-Testing Laboratory, the Teng Memorial Economics Building, the Physical Education Building, and most recently a Ten-Apartment-Terrace on First Dragon Head to replace the Chinese faculty housing destroyed in the war. The massive materials-testing machine already referred to, had just arrived and had been installed in the Hall of Science to complete the shipment of lathes, drills, and other machinery from the United Board, previously installed in the repaired Materials-Testing Laboratory. It was truly an occasion for rejoicing in the past achievements of the institution and to honor the indomitable leader who had shown such courage and resourcefulness during the war with Japan.

Shortly afterwards, in July 1948, came the most heartening announcement of the Central Government's final recognition of University Status for Hangchow's three colleges: the College of Arts, the College of Commerce and Business Administration and the College of Engineering. The total enrollment at that

time was nearly a thousand students, including 150 girls; there were over sixty on the teaching staff. Hangchow was the only one of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China that had distinct Colleges of Commerce and Engineering. The University of Shanghai had operated for many years its Downtown School of Commerce, and St. John's University had long had a Department of Engineering. Yenching University after the war with Japan had added a Department of Engineering. But these courses in other institutions were not organized as full-fledged colleges. Many of the engineers who helped to build the Burma Road and the Ledo Road had received their training in Hangchow's College of Engineering.

After Professor Ku Tun-jou, then Dean of the College of Arts and Head of the Department of Political Science had gone to Columbia University for graduate study on a fellowship awarded by the United Board, Dr. Clarence B. Day, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages, was appointed Acting-Dean for the year 1948-1949 and so continued until 1950.

GROWING POLITICAL TENSION

AS THE 1948 autumn term began, the students and faculty of the College of Arts and Science of Shantung Christian University (Cheeloo), having left their campus in Tsinan, Shantung, because it was surrounded by rival armies, arrived bag and baggage and settled down in the Buddhist Temple at Yün Hsi, three miles west of the Hangchow campus. These new arrivals had been air-lifted from Tsinan to Hsüchow, as the railway between these points was blocked, and then had proceeded by train to Hangchow. Just as Hangchow University had associated itself with Fukien Christian University at Shao-wu during the war, so now Cheeloo University sought to assoc-

iate itself with Hangchow during this new emergency. The expectation had been that Cheeloo students could use the Hangchow classrooms and laboratories, but transportation facilities were so inadequate that this was found to be impracticable. Some of the Cheeloo faculty members were housed on the Hangchow campus — Mrs. Lydia Jacot with her famous cat Sammy, and Rev. and Mrs. Charles West and their three-year-old son Russell. Mrs. Jacot and Mr. West commuted daily between the Hangchow campus and the Yün Hsi Temple, by bus or college truck.

At this same time Dr. Howard Preston, Head of the College of Economics and Business in the University of Washington, arrived from Seattle, with Mrs. Preston, as Fulbright Exchange Professor. He gave great assistance to President Lee and Professor K. Y. Hu in reorganizing the curriculum of the Hangchow College of Commerce and Business Administration. He also gave a timely course of lectures on economics in relation to business and foreign trade. He also lectured in Peking and Shanghai during the winter. The Prestons left China in March, earlier than they had planned, because of the rapid advance of the Communist armies.

It was in December, 1948, that Americans were urged to leave East China by Ambassador Stuart in Nanking, thus indicating his judgment that the political situation was ominous. Because of the probability that the civil war in the North would spread to Central China, the Executive Committee of the Field Board of Control was summoned to a special meeting and convened in Shanghai on December 10. The Board adopted the following emergency measures proposed by President Lee: (1) to continue to operate in Hangchow; (2) to give any faculty member who wished to leave, the opportunity to do so, and (3) to

ask the President to find a way to maintain relations to the University of those who found it necessary to leave. The Board also voted to give authority to the Administrative Faculty to act in emergency without consulting the Executive Committee of the Field Board. It was likewise voted to appoint a committee to select a Vice-President.

In a meeting of the full Field Board of Control held in Shanghai, on January 8, 1949, Dr. Frank Wilson Price was elected Vice-President of the University, to help the President in this critical time. At this meeting President Lee reported the largest enrollment in the history of the institution: in Hangchow, 725 men and 179 women; in Shanghai, 112 men and 50 women, making a total of 1,066, of whom 206 were reported as professing Christians. President Lee shared with the Board his concern over the finances because of the refusal on the part of the students to pay the normally expected tuitions. The tuitions they finally agreed to pay were so ridiculously low that the University had been compelled to arrange for an overdraft at the bank, in spite of the fact that the number of students in attendance was much greater than the 700 expected when the budget was made out. Though there was a sense of a coming emergency at this meeting, no one dreamed it would come so soon.

X

ECLIPSE

COMMUNIST troops crossed the Yangtze river on April 21, 1949, captured Nanking on April 24 and Hangchow on April 30. While it had been expected that they would eventually arrive in these regions, few anticipated that they would come so soon. At their approach a great many students slipped away to their homes.

On the third of May the storm broke over the Hangchow campus. The retreating Nationalists had left a small rear-guard to hold the northern end of the strategic Ch'ien T'ang River bridge, close to the eastern end of the campus, and this bridge became the first object of Red attack. The Communist troops, called the People's Liberating Army, undertook to clean out the machine-gun nests which the Nationalists had placed on the Dragon Hills just above the campus. This resulted in a mortar and machine-gun duel, with Communist guns firing from their emplacements beside the former Wheeler residence and the Nationalists guns replying from the ruined observatory above. Then the Communist shock troops rushed up the hill past the house where the Days were living to silence the Nationalist guns. Finding the Days and their cook and his family sitting out the battle in the basement, they kept them covered with rifles and tommy-guns of American make, which they had captured from the Nationalists in the north. Having searched the whole house in vain for hidden Nationalist soldiers, they went on and in five minutes had put out of action the pill-box in the observatory. They swarmed through all the buildings and residences to look for hidden Nationalist soldiers,

and to warn all civilians to keep under cover. In another half-hour the battle was over. Near the pagoda, about thirty Nationalist soldiers were rounded up, the rear-guard for the many thousands who had just escaped across the bridge, leaving many trucks with engines still running to block the entrance to the bridge while they tore up a middle section of the upper deck to stop the Communist advance.

PRESIDENT LEE FORCED TO RESIGN

ALMOST immediately, the Communist element in the student body, with the backing of the provincial military government, began dictating policies in the University. As his life was threatened if he remained, President Lee fled the campus, leaving the institution to carry on without a head for the remainder of the semester. With some difficulty classes were resumed and, by government decree, Communist indoctrination courses were introduced into the curriculum. The Field Board of Control sent to Hangchow Mr. Ho Wei-ts'ung, former Secretary to the President, to help form an Administrative Committee of which he was to be the coordinator.

On May 27th, after the order had come for seniors to report to the Government Training School at Wang Lung Tung Temple, rather pathetically meager Commencement exercises were held in Tooker Memorial Chapel for the twenty-four seniors, not counting those in the Shanghai unit, who were forthwith graduated without having taken any final examinations.

On June 18th, President Lee met the Field Board of Control in Shanghai for the last time in his twenty-one years of incumbency. He offered his resignation but the Board decided

to refer this matter to the Executive Committee for later action, in the meantime granting him six months leave of absence on full salary.

FIRST YEAR UNDER THE NEW REGIME

FOR A RECORD of events for the academic year 1949 to 1950 we turn now to the report of Dr. C. Chow (Chow Cheng), Head of the Administrative Committee, in which he says: "After the arrival of the Communist Government, the University underwent a big change. At first a Provisional Council of twelve men was set up, composed of four representatives from the administration, three from the professorial ranks of the faculty, three from the lecturers' and assistants' association, one from the office-workers' group, and one from the laborers' union. (In October, this was changed to include five professors, three lecturers, two office-workers, three students and one laborer, plus the President, Dean of Studies, and Deans of the three Colleges, ex officio — making a total of nineteen. Besides their three regular representatives, however, the students always sent two or three extra 'side-listeners' to check on their own men and take full notes of all discussions.) Two students became self-appointed representatives at the People's Government in Hangchow City. An Administrative Committee of five men carried the heavy burden during all the ensuing months of student uprisings until a new President, Dr. Juwan Usang Ly (Li Chao-huan, appellation, Yao-sheng) came on July 1st, 1950. It consisted of: Dr. Chow Cheng, Head of the Pure Science Department; Mr. Hu Kyi-yüan, Dean of the College of Commerce; Mr. Liao Wei-tse, Dean of the College of Engineering; Dr. Wu Chi-yü, Dean of Studies and Head of the Political Science Department; Mr. Ho Chao-sen, Professor of English and First Secretary to the University Council."

The stabilization under the University Council and its Administrative Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Chow, placed Mr. Ho Wei-ts'ung in the unhappy position of being a sort of "unnecessary adjunct" and before long he returned to Shanghai.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND TAXES

A COMMUNIST Departmental Chief, sent by the Chekiang Bureau of Education, spent three weeks at the College, investigating carefully into every corner of all problems, especially financial conditions, and he interviewed all students and faculty thoroughly. He took cognizance of the fact that at the time extensive repairs were in progress on Severance Hall, the interior of which was being redecorated and all woodwork and floors being redone with Ningpo varnish; also that a concrete-floored enclosed shed was being built behind West Dormitory to house all unpacked cases of machinery from U.S.A. Immediately after his visit, Hangchow University was made a "Chia" in the new "Pao-Chia" police system, with a Census Registration Office in the University to keep track of all movements of students and faculty. The inspector left with a good impression and made a favorable report.

The Government taxes were very heavy. There were two kinds: (1) a land tax on which a one-fifth reduction had been sanctioned; (2) an agricultural production tax, because 500 mow of the University land produced some tea and bamboo, also brush and grass for fuel. In 1929 the two taxes amounted to about US\$1,600, but in the following year the agricultural tax alone amounted to US\$2,000, though there was hope it might be reduced. In 1950, the tax on buildings alone came to about US\$150 per month, being based on the size and number of

rooms in college buildings and all residences.

ENROLLMENT AND FEES

AS ENROLLMENT was heavy, dormer windows were built into the attics of the three dormitories to permit the housing of forty more students in each. The registration was distributed as follows: College of Arts 107 (men 63, women 44); College of Commerce 246 (men 167, women 79); College of Engineering 519 (men 506, women 13), making a total of 872 (men 736, women 136). Of this total, the Shanghai Unit had forty-two Juniors and Seniors including a few girls. Thirty-one graduated at the end of the fall semester, and enrollment dropped to 765 in the spring of 1950.

After long discussions, the students agreed to pay 170 catties (227 pounds) of rice for tuition in the fall and raised it to 180 catties (240 pounds) in the spring. At the existing rate, this equalled about US \$27.70 per student, on which the University could hardly make ends meet. Dr. Chow's report mentions that one-tenth of all tuitions paid in was devoted to scholarship aid. He comments as follows: "Most students on scholarships are expected to render some service to the University in library or offices, and they even undertake heavy work like digging ditches, transporting stones, baggage or fuel-wood; they also make bean-milk for sale to students and they have done some vegetable planting. All these students' activities afford grounds for us to think that they, unlike the students of the past, have come to the realization that self-help is most realistic and have given up the old idea of keeping their hands clean." A different point of view was expressed by Yang Chien-hai, Second Secretary to the University Council, who, shortly before his untimely death in March, 1950, was overheard to re-

mark, "Now no one works as conscientiously as we did in the good old days under Mr. Judson."

RELIGIOUS LIFE ON THE CAMPUS

PROFESSOR Ho Chao-sen was chairman of this work, in which religious activities were centered in six Student Christian Fellowship Groups, one Faculty Fellowship, and one Workmen's Group. It was estimated that fifteen per cent of the student-body and forty per cent of the faculty and staff members were Christians. Very helpful spiritual revival meetings and retreats were also held. An average of about 150 campus and village Christians attended church and four were baptized. The Zakow Community Center carried on daily literacy classes for seventy adults and children.

Part of this interest in religion is reflected in a letter of Clarence Day's dated November 11, 1949, in which he says: "One source of satisfaction is the real interest in religion shown by many Freshmen. The fellowship groups have been organized with two new groups (six in all) and many students have signed up in five Bible-study classes, two of them being in English led by Roy Lautenschlager and myself. I have twelve Freshmen boys meeting at 8:30 on Sunday mornings in the former President's office; an 'Inquirers Class' of eight other Freshmen, including two girls, meets on Friday evening in the Arts College Office, with Huang I-ming acting as my interpreter." Another source of satisfaction to the writer, as acting-pastor, was the sincere conversion of the Athletic Director, Mr. Chang Ch'iang-lin, and his Assistant-Director brother, Chang Chia-lin, who bore witness to the presence of the living Christ in their personal lives in the present crisis, especially when the elder brother was facing trial as a landlord before a "People's

Tribunal" back in his ancestral village.

CHANGES IN FACULTY PERSONNEL

DR. CHOW'S report goes on to state that the faculty numbered eighty-nine, of whom seventy-two were full-time teachers; there were also twenty-two administrative officers or office-workers, of whom twelve did some teaching. After Ch'ih Kwang-yü, the Business Manager, resigned to attend to the family tea business, the University invited Chang Ban-swen, of the class of 1924, with long experience with the Salt Gabelle, to be his successor. His assistant was Chu Ching-ch'ing, also an alumnus, who had been a lieutenant-colonel in the Chinese army, acting as liaison officer with the American forces in Kunming.

In the College of Arts, Dr. C. B. Day acted as Dean while Prof. Ku Tun-jou was in the United States on a fellowship studying for his Ph. D. at Columbia University. Mrs. Day returned to the United States in September, 1949. Dr. C. Y. Wu replaced Mr. R. S. Lautenschlager as Head of the Department of Political Science. Shen K'un-shan (Quincy), a Phi Beta Kappa Bowdoin graduate of 1923, came as full-time teacher of English; Miss Chang Sheng, (Mrs. Donald Hsü), recently back from Emory University, Georgia, taught English and Bible and acted as unofficial Dean of Women. Pao Yü-chang (Eugene), also a returned student from the United States, Wu Hsin-an (Darwin), and Yang Chien-hai were also employed in the English Department. Wang Tan joined the staff of the Education Department. Wang Chi-wu resigned as Chief Secretary to become Head of the Department of Chinese. Ho Chao-sen became Chief Secretary to the University Council, concurrently teaching English and acting as Chairman of the Committee on Religious Activities. Rev. Anthony Spurr of the Church Mis-

sionary Society resigned as Bible teacher because of the pressure of other duties in Hangchow. Hsieh Kwang-ping became teacher of the "New Politics", which now was a Government requirement for all students.

In the College of Commerce, the Department of Economics was re-established, with Dean K. Y. Hu as Head; new professors included Lu Huai-tao in Accounting, Tsung Chih-sin as Acting-Head of the Banking Department, Hu Chi-tsang in Economics, Kuo Chia-ling in Economic Geography (who also organized a college symphony orchestra), and Chu Chien-chia in History of Economic Thought. The last two courses were likewise required by the Government. Younger assistants included Ts'ai Chin-ping, Nyi Hui-yuan, and Lai Loh-ming in Economics.

In the College of Engineering, Chen Chih headed the Department of Architectural Engineering, with Wu Chin-hsing, returned student from France, as his assistant. Dr. Li En-liang rejoined the staff as Head of the Civil Engineering Department. In the absence of Dr. Ying Chang-tsai, Dean W. T. Liao acted as Head of the Mechanical Engineering Department. A new Physics-Mathematics Department was established with Dr. Chow Cheng as Head. In addition, seven new assistants and lecturers were added to the Engineering staff.

LAST COMMENCEMENT FOR WESTERN STAFF MEMBERS

AT THE END of the academic year, a simple Baccalaureate Service was held in Tooker Chapel on June 25th, 1950, at which Principal W. D. Ku of Kashing High School gave the sermon. At Commencement on the twenty-sixth, which was the last Commencement attended by Western faculty members, there were no caps and gowns and no Commencement orator.

Altogether 124 diplomas were presented to those graduates who had fulfilled all requirements. Seven were withheld until certain work was completed. The usual graduating theses were made optional; therefore many seniors omitted writing them.

The distribution of graduates by Colleges and Departments reads: Arts seniors majoring in Chinese 4, English 7, Political Science 8, Education 6, total 25. Commerce seniors majoring in Accounting 7, Banking 11, Foreign Trade 3, Business Administration 21, total 42. Engineering seniors majoring in Civil Engineering 17, Architectural Engineering 18, Mechanical Engineering 29, total 64, Grand Total 131..

RELATIONS WITH THE NEW REGIME

DR. CHOW concluded his report by saying: "This semester under review has been one of extreme difficulties. During the period when old laws and regulations were claimed invalid and new ones had not yet been promulgated, we were greatly bewildered for lack of guiding principles. Therefore, on important matters, instructions were requested from the Chekiang Educational Authorities in order to avoid any possible serious mistakes. Internally, we do not hesitate to criticize and adapt ourselves to altered conditions and have kept our esprit de corps while making adjustments to new ideals. Externally we have never failed to keep friendly relations, always adhering to the rule of love and patience. Keeping the interests of this University uppermost in our hearts, we have tried to maintain its Christian character and influence."

The war between the Nationalists and the Communists was not yet over, and a Nationalist air-raid which struck the Zakow Electric Plant, a mile and a half away, on February 20, 1950,

deprived the University of electricity for two weeks. On this Dr. Chow comments: "Owing to our proximity to the scene, the air-raid caused great panic to the residents of our campus; women and children ran in great terror for places of safety. Thanks to God we were all safe and no damage was done to our campus. To express our deep concern and sympathy with the afflicted, a group of 105 faculty, staff and students called on the workers of the Electric Light Plant at Zakow, who were greatly consoled and moved by our Christian spirit of love."

THE COMING OF PRESIDENT J. USANG LY

IT WAS with a sense of great relief and satisfaction that on July 1, 1950, teachers and students alike welcomed Dr. J. Usang Ly as the new President of Hangchow University. He was then about sixty-two years old and had had a varied and distinguished career. In his youth he had taken a degree of B. C. S. at New York University, a degree of B. S. at Haverford College and an M. A. at Columbia University. Then he had been a research fellow at the Library of Congress, appointed by the Chinese Government. Later he was an assistant in a bank in Washington, D. C. Returning to China he went into the banking business for a period. Then he took up railroading, getting his initial experience as Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. In time he reached the rank of Vice-Minister of Railways in the Nanking Government. From this post it was a natural step to the presidency of the National Communications University, called "Chiaot'ung Ta Hsüeh" in Chinese and sponsored by the Ministry of Communications. He held this position from 1930 to 1941.¹ Long a member of the Society of Friends, he consented to come to Hangchow only on condition that he could continue his social service work in Shanghai, so that he was constantly traveling back and forth between the two

cities.

In a letter to Alumni and Friends of the University "everywhere on earth", written on October 30, 1950, President Ly told how he had taken office without ceremony, and now had the assistance of Dr. C. Chow as Vice-President. He listed his problems, such as the need to enlarge the staff and provide more faculty residences; the necessity of raising money to buy more books for the library; the need for a Professor-Pastor and a fund for religious activities on the campus including "casual relief"; and the need for strengthening relations with Christian middle schools. He expressed the hope that a History of Hangchow University would be prepared and printed both in Chinese and English, in time for the one hundred and tenth anniversary in 1955. He announced that in accordance with a Government ruling no more students would be admitted to the Departments of Economics and Political Science. Also the University would have to be registered anew.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TEACHERS

ON MARCH 5, 1951 the last three American missionary members of the staff, Roy and Grace Lautenschlager and Clarence Day, left the University, having obtained police permits to leave the country. After being "processed" in Shanghai, they traveled by train across Chekiang and Kiangsi to Hunan, thence south to Canton and crossed the border into Hongkong, March 18th.

Writing from Kowloon, Hongkong, on April 3, 1951, Day reviewed the situation at the University in the previous half-year. He said: "For the past six months, Dr. J. Usang Ly has shared with us, (the Lautenschlagers and myself), the inside story of

what was going on around us both inside and outside the institution. Otherwise we would have been left very much in the dark about many undercurrents of opinion and action. Up to within the last month of our stay on the campus, we listened regularly to the Voice of America, but latterly found it advisable to put our radios away.

"The term's work was finished on January 20, with examinations being postponed until the beginning of the spring term. Those of us who were leaving arranged for term papers or oral exams to complete the work so grades could be turned in to the Dean.

"Despite the increasing amount of propaganda and number of parades in which students are required to participate, the attitude of my few students did not perceptibly change. Some told me it would be better to leave as soon as possible, but all expressed their deep regret that we were compelled by circumstances to depart and their hope that we might later return to China.

"At the time when Dr. Ly assumed office, I resigned from the two administrative posts which I was holding: that of Acting-Dean of the College of Arts, and Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages, which relieved me of the necessity of attending faculty or administrative council meetings. At first Roy Lautenschlager and I attended the political training discussion group meetings required of all staff members, but toward the end of the term we gave that up. That left us very little opportunity of meeting with our colleagues except in the regular religious services or in personal interviews.

"On November 6, we witnessed the laying of the corner-

stone of the Mechanical Engineering Building by Dr. H. H. Ts'ui, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Secretary of the Church of Christ in China. By March 5th of 1951 when we had to leave, the walls were well over half-way up.

"Up to the time we left, religious life on the campus suffered no restrictions and followed the usual pattern of church services and prayer-meetings, student and staff fellowship groups, choir practices and a scheduled series of revival meetings. Toward the end of our stay, the larger faculty prayer-meetings split up into smaller cottage prayer-meetings so as to attract less attention. The only restrictions appeared in the form of an objection by the Student Association to Christian hymn-broadcasts over the college public address system just before church on Sundays, although the Student Association felt no compunction about putting on their own jazz records during our Sunday morning services. Some times they would set their meetings, with required attendance, at the time we had our Sunday service.

"Christmas (1950) was celebrated on the campus and in the city with even more fervor than usual. Rev. Peter Tsai and his wife, Eleanor, though residing at the Chu-Chia-Chiao Mission compound in Hangchow, came out regularly to take the leadership of our College Church and choir, and were fast winning a large place in the hearts of the university community. Dr. Ly planned to register the Tooker Memorial Chapel and two residences (the Day and Lautenschlager houses) as university property reserved for religious work and workers. The chapel was already being used as university auditorium for political meetings, group dances and dramas with Communistic themes.

"The Zakow Community Center Building, registered as Uni-

versity property, is still being used as a religious and social service center by the College Church, with David Yang, graduating senior, as resident secretary. Mr. & Mrs. Chu, Christians residing in the Center, conduct house to house personal work and lead cottage prayer-meetings. There are about eighty Christians in the Zakow community, at least six new members having been baptized in the College Chapel during the year.

"Now as to the larger situation and the university's relation to it. No funds can be accepted by Chinese Christian organizations from any foreign donors. Churches and schools must henceforth carry on under their own steam and local support or else accept government subsidy with its corresponding interest in control; as a matter of fact, the control is coming fast whether subsidy is accepted or not. There is every evidence that the Communist aim is to stamp out Christianity or reduce the Church to an ineffective status by restrictions, threats, or force...

"Agrarian reform has been pushed relentlessly throughout the countryside; students and staff members returned after winter vacation with tales of executions involving members of their own immediate family or relatives.

"All teachers were required to join the 'Labor Union' and attend all meetings. President Ly and Vice-President Chow represented the University at many Government-called meetings for joint planning of provincial and municipal affairs... All Christian leaders have had to attend special political meetings for indoctrination and join parades, to renounce all foreign connections and denounce the former Mission relationship as a proof of American imperialism. Spies and informers are appointed in each significant group, who report on any opinions

heard in private conversation that may be 'subversive', thus creating an atmosphere of hate and suspicion amounting to a veritable reign of terror. No one knows whom he may trust and consequently begins to distrust everyone including himself.

"Since the Korean war began in 1950, the Chinese campaign against so-called 'American aggression in Korea' and 'Threatened invasion of China' has been pushed rapidly and has been quite successful in stirring up hatred for all Americans or anyone tainted with the stigma of American associations. Attitudes changed among the students who did not know us foreigners very well, and hence when the call came for enlistment in the armed forces, over one hundred of our boys and girls responded and went off as recruits for the army, navy or airforce. All this agitation practically put an end to classwork, for neither students nor teachers could put their minds on book-lessons. The fall enrolment of nearly 900 dropped off in the spring term to about 750, with many unable to pay fees because of economic depression affecting their parents. Graduates were unable to find jobs except as they applied through the Ministry of Education. All but one of the six girls in my 1950 English-major class went to Peking into Government service — the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese News Service, or the People's Bank of China. Miss Chin Chao-wen, however, decided to enroll in the Nanking Theological Seminary's Master of Religious Education course. Many students found jobs in the Government Tax Bureau in Shanghai. Some went out to be inducted into the workings of agrarian reform or the rural People's Tribunals, which were then busily trying cases of accused landlords. In such cases, no one dared to defend the accused, who was considered guilty. A son would have to denounce his own father, if he were put on trial, or be considered an accomplice in his father's so-called 'crimes'."

EPILOGUE

FROM BITS of information filtering through the bamboo curtain from fairly reliable sources, we glean the fact that in the summer of 1951 President Ly deemed it wise to resign. The Communist educational authorities took over the University and immediately began the rapid process of changing the nature of the institution completely. By the summer of 1952, the Colleges of Arts and Commerce had been dissolved and the College of Engineering with all its machinery had been moved to the National Chekiang University in Hangchow City. The plant was then taken over by the Chekiang Teachers College, with only a scattered few of the old staff employed in the new set-up, the rest having been sent off to other assignments by the government. Thus the year 1951 may be said to have marked the end of an epoch of Christian higher education in Hangchow.

XI

RECAPITULATION AND EVALUATION

AS AN ACORN grows into a sturdy oak, so the little primary school for boys, started in Ningpo and transplanted to Hangchow, grew by slow stages through secondary school into junior college and then burgeoned into a full senior arts college, until finally it branched out into three distinctive but complementary colleges which in 1948 merited the government's belated recognition as a true university in the full sense of the word. A Chinese proverb says that "It takes a hundred years to grow a man," so it took slightly over a hundred years for Hangchow University to reach maturity, growing from a tiny bush on a narrow city street into a stately tree spreading majestically over a hundred acres of what men have called the most beautiful college site in all the world. Of necessity, Hangchow University, like its sister institutions, grew by the inner response to the increasing demand of the Chinese people for a modern, scientific education, and gave the best it could with the limited resources provided by the sponsoring churches of the West.

The men responsible for carrying on the Ningpo school, certainly one of the earliest schools for boys under Protestant auspices in China, pioneered the way in the translation of textbooks and in the breaking down of those ancient superstitions that bred suspicion against all Western learning. By their teaching of astronomy and the natural sciences, the men in the Hangchow school greatly impressed the intelligentsia with the values of "investigation of things" in the methodology of the West, even as they at the same time sought to preserve the

the best in Chinese culture by stressing the Chinese classics and calligraphy, an emphasis that carried all through the history of the institution. Hangchow's earliest, and perhaps its greatest contribution was in training strong Christian leaders for the churches and schools throughout East China. Close personal contact with Christian teachers for six to eight years gave the students a deeper insight into the meaning of religion as an integral part of everyday life. Daily Bible study and daily prayer services taught them dependence on God for spiritual strength and guidance.

From early days, training in the craftsmanship of various trades taught boys to be resourceful and self-reliant and later the Self-Help Department enabled a great many students to earn their way. A trade-school continually maintained in connection with the College would have been a definite asset, just as in later years the mechanical engineering workshops and laboratories gave boys a practical training by doing things themselves under expert supervision.

Growing from seed planted in the Hangchow Construction Department, the College of Engineering developed departments of civil, mechanical and architectural engineering and was planning in the near future to add a department of electrical engineering. It turned out railway and highway engineers who were in great demand both in peacetime and wartime. During World War II, scores of Hangchow-trained engineers found themselves working on the Burma or Ledo Roads or engaged in bridge-building on the various other highways and railways of Free China. Hangchow architects and builders found employment in designing and erecting public buildings for civic and government use, or private office buildings and dwellings, including the construction of vast housing projects for military

or civilian occupancy.

The College of Commerce, growing out of an earlier Economics Department, built up departments of money and banking, accounting and statistics, foreign trade, and business administration, from which it turned out men and women well-qualified for service in business firms, vocational teaching or government service. Wherever Hangchow graduates were found, whether helping to maintain production and supply lines for the armed forces in wartime or participating in the multifarious activities of the nation's economy in peacetime, they ever held a high standard of loyal efficiency and, in most cases, of moral incorruptibility.

The College of Arts and Science, the core of university education, through its departments of Chinese language and literature, foreign languages and literatures, education, political science, chemistry, biology and physics-mathematics, contributed to the New China preachers and teachers, writers and translators, pre-medics and office secretaries — men and women capable of becoming policy-moulders in educational, business and government circles, or filling more modest positions in the workaday world.

An institution may be the lengthened shadow of one man, but Hangchow University is the composite product of the life-devotion of many men and women and the short-termed contributions of many other highly trained, teaching and administrative personnel.

CONTINUOUS STRUGGLE AGAINST INCREDIBLE ODDS

THROUGH all the history of the institution its growth was

marked by the ups and downs of a continuous struggle with almost incredible odds. Its protagonists faced almost never-ending political uncertainties, which caused a natural hesitation on the part of prospective donors to invest large amounts in permanent buildings which might be destroyed in the frequent internecine struggles between warlords, or might be confiscated by unstable, usurping local authorities. National leaders as well as missionaries ever had to contend with a lack of personal faith in God, in themselves, and in their fellows, and with a lack of ambition to carry out a newly attained vision of what might be achieved.

Ill health and epidemics constantly plagued teachers, students and servants alike, whether in peace or in wartime. Damning with faint praise by well-intentioned friends at the Home Base and by visiting observers, or by competitive-minded educators in East China educational circles, threw a wet blanket on the spirits of successive Hangchow presidents that was extremely difficult to throw off. Skepticism and conservatism on the part of Missions on the field and Boards at home, added to internal problems of student strikes or external problems of world wars and major revolutions, as well as the milder difficulties of getting qualified teachers and satisfactory textbooks, created almost insurmountable obstacles that could be overcome by going over, through, or under, never by dodging around them.

Through thick and thin, through evil report and good report, Hangchow educators persisted in offering a high standard of scholarship to the young men and women who, in an ever-widening stream, flowed through the halls of learning, seeking knowledge which gives power, yes, but more than that, seeking and finding the secret of eternal life in a personal commitment to God in Christ, the author and finisher of faith-in-life. By

entrusting all inadequacies to the Source of all Life, Christian teachers and administrators have, through these many years, both consciously and unconsciously led a host of China's best youth to place their faith and trust in Jesus the Hope of Asia — the Saviour of the World, and thereby to win for themselves the victory over frustration and despair.

CONCLUSION

AS THE THIRD member of that little group of 1951 deportees, the writer of this monograph may be pardoned for pausing to recall with a nostalgic thrill the memory of our last view of the University which we have "loved long since and lost awhile". As our train drew away from Hangchow (where we had waved goodbye to President Ly and Dean Wu Chi-yü) and swung onto the great steel bridge that spans the Ch'ien T'ang River a quarter-mile east of the University campus, we stepped from our compartments and peered through the corridor windows of our shiny-new, Continental-model sleeping-car to get a last look at the "fairest College in Cathay". There in the sparkling afternoon sun, lay the red buildings of the Christian College nestled like a jewel against the dark green of the Dragon Hills. To the West, its Buddhist neighbor, the great temple perched atop Wu Yün Shan, whose bleak outlines mingled with the stark lines of its sacred ginkgo trees, looked for all the world like an eagle's eyrie etched against the saffron sky. To the East, its Taoist temple neighbor, peeping out of a grove of feathery bamboos, crowned the rocky slopes of Yü Huang Shan; while in between, down by the river-bank close to the campus, close to the campus, rose the dark form of Liu Ho T'a (Six Harmony Pagoda), hoary with age, standing guard over the tides, and keeping an ever-watchful (if not suspicious) eye on the strangely foreign parvenu rising out of the very graves at its feet, that

men said was a Christian College.

As the train crossed the bridge and went winding through the hills of Hsiao Shan and the College became lost to view, three thoughts lingered in our minds. First of all, the enchanting beauty of the scene haunted us — both the College on the River and the memory of Hangchow's scenic beauty with its West Lake and amphitheater of surrounding hills, acclaimed of old by poet and artist — the beauty-spot of China, which is one of the most treasured memories that anyone who has had the privilege of living there carries away with him.

Then there was the striking contrast in the nature of the three religious institutions set on three hills: the Christian College between the Buddhist temple on the one hand and the Taoist temple on the other — one representing the impact of a Western scientific culture on the ancient amalgam of an indigenous "Sinism" mixed with an imported Indian Buddhism. The others represented that old amalgam which had lost its hold; even Confucianism's classics and morals had been relegated to the scrap-heap, as young China surged into our College halls bent on learning this new science that could save China.

The third and most lasting impression we carried away with us was the firm conviction that the permanent factor in the contribution of Hangchow University, or of any other Christian college or university, for that matter, lay in its long-time classroom contacts. It is the daily impact of mind on mind following the quiet routine of a teaching schedule, and in the quality of work done there and in laboratory experimentation, that the real greatness of a college consists. Year in and year out, rain or shine, in peace or in war, we shared in that slow educative process whereby life grows from within by the power

of attraction rather than coercion and by the inner urge of a new ideal rather than by the quicker compulsion of a regimented ideology forced upon it from without.

We had been kept young by constant contact with the active, inquiring minds of China's charming youth, and now we were leaving, not through any wish of our own but in order that our continued presence might not become a source of embarrassment or even danger to our Chinese colleagues. We were leaving with no sense of utter frustration, as though all we had been helping to build would come crashing in ruins to the ground, but with a deep, ineradicable belief that what was permanent in our building was of God and would remain. It was something spiritual and what is spiritual is indestructible, is inheritable, because it is of the essence of eternity. As the Scripture says: "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

THE END

PERSONNEL OF WESTERN FACULTY

Allison, Andrew	1920-1921	Biology, Bible
Atkinson, Eva	1921-1922	English
Baker, Henry E.	1911-1913	Engineer
Barkman, Charles P.	1919-1926	History, English
Barkman, Mrs. Chas. P.	1919-1926	Nurse, English
Bible, F. E.	1915-1918	History
Blain, Daniel	1918 (fall)	English, Physical Education
Brannan, Mrs. R. W.	1922-1923	English
Bristol, Roland G.	1916-1917	English, Athletics
Buchanan, D. T.	1922-1923	English
Carnahan, Lewis N. P.	1939-1940	English
Cox, Warren M.	1924-1927	Chemistry
Craig, Augustus R.	1925-1927	Philosophy, Bible
Crane, C. E.	1911-1912	English
Creighton, Hugh H.	1920-1922	English, Athletics
Culbertson, M. S.	1846- ?	Teacher
Davis, Lowry M.	1931-1933, 1938-1940	Bible, Philosophy
Day, Clarence B.	1919-1951	English, Bible
Day, Mrs. Clarence B.	1919-1951	Music, English
Deens, A.	1937-1938	English
Dodd, Samuel	1865-1877	Principal
Dodd, Mrs. Samuel	1865-1877	Teacher
Dungan, Irvine M.	1937-1938	Religion
Dungan, Mrs. Irvine M.	1937-1938	Music
Farrior, Stacy C.	1913-1916	English, Bible
Fisher, Herbert M.	1932-1934	English

Fitch, Robert F.	1908-1915	Physics, English, Music
	1922-1931	4th President
Garritt, J. C.	1892-1893	Teacher ?
Gifford, E. W. K.	1902-1904	English
Green, D. D.	1860-1864	Principal
Hamburger, Hans	1936-1937	Engineering
Hanna, Willard A.	1935-1936	English
Hendry, Robert S.	1914-1917	History
Howe, James L., Jr.	1921-1924, 1927-1933	Chemistry
Howe, Mrs. James L.	1921-1924, 1927-1933	Secretary
Irwin, Donald A.	1946-1948	Bible
Irwin, Mrs. Donald A.	1946-1948	English
Judson, Herbert A.	1911 (spring term)	English
Judson, Junius H.	1880-1915	1st President
Judson, Mrs. Junius H.	1880-1915	Bible, Music
Kirkpatrick, Paul H.	1916-1918	English, Physical Education
Kirkpatrick, W. Bruce	1918 (spring)	English, Athletics
Lautenschlager, R. S.	1922-1951	Political Science, English
Lautenschlager, Mrs. R. S.	1922-1951	History, Sociology
Leaman, Charles	1878-1880	Principal
Livingston, T.	1922-1923	English
Lyon, David N.	1877-1878	Teacher
Lyon, Mrs. David N.	1905-1910	English, Drawing
Mack, Henry W.	1933-1934	Education, English
Mall, Jacob O.	1924-1926	English
March, Arthur W.	1905-1944	Biology
Marshall, Mary E.	1938-1940	English
Martin, S. N. D.	1853-1858	Principal

Martin, W. A. P.	1850- ?	Teacher ?
Mattox, Elmer L.	1893-1934	2nd President
Mattox, Mrs. Elmer L.	1893-1934	Bible, English
McAllister, D. Theo.	1934-1935	English
McCartee, D. B.	1845-1862	Co-founder, school- doctor
McGuire, Mary	1935-1936	Secretary
McMullen, R. J.	1932-1943	Comptroller; President
McMullen, Mrs. R. J.	1932-1948	Secretary
Mills, F. V.	1885-1886	Acting-President
Montgomery, R. Paul	1910-1911, 1926-1927	English, Music
Morrison, Wm. T.	1864-1865	Principal
Nevius, John L.	1858-1860	Principal
Nevius, Mrs. John L.	1858-1860	Music
Norton, Richard B.	1946-1947	English, Bible
Parker, Mary C.	1924-1926	Secretary
Polhamus, Aileen	1919-1920	English, Secretary
Price, Frank W.	1926-1928	Religious Education
Quarterman, J. W.	1852-1853	Principal
Rankin, H. V.	1848- ?	Teacher
Rankin, Mrs. H. V.	1848- ?	Music
Salmon, R. J.	1927-1928	Chemistry
Scott, Frank D.	1916-1920	Sociology
Sells, Margaret	1946-1947	Bible
Smith, Walter E.	1920-1921	Economics, Military Drill
Snell, J. Raymond	1934-1935	Engineering
Spurr, Antony	1949-1950	Bible
Stuart, Warren H.	1910-1922	3rd President
Stuart, Mrs. Warren H.	1910-1922	Bible, English
Van Evera, Mrs. Kepler	1946-1947	English
Van Putten, J. Dyke	1925-1927	Social Science
Van Putten, Mrs. J. Dyke	1925-1927	English

Walker, Donald W.	1923-1925, English, Athletics 1926-1927
Way, R. Q.	1845-1852 Co-founder, principal
Wheeler, W. R.	1916-1919 English, Athletics
White, Ralph M.	1938-1939 English
White, Mrs. Ralph M.	1938-1942, English 1946-1947
Wilson, J. Morrison	1914-1925 Physics, Engineering
Wilson, Mrs. J. Morrison	1914-1925 English, Music
Wilson, Rebecca E.	1927-1940 Dean of Women, English
Young, F. R.	1924-1925 English

CHINESE PERSONNEL

Name		Department	Accession
An, Shao-yün, M. A.	安 紹 芸	Head, Accounting Dept.	1948
Chai, P'ei-ch'ing (Dih, B. C.), M. D.	翟 培 斐	Physician	1932
Chang, Chi (Chang, Chieh), B. S.	張 輯	Chemistry	1935
Chang, Ch'iang-lin (Chang, Dziang-ling)	張 强 鄰	Athletic Director	1950
Chang, Hua, C. E.	張 燁	Mechanical Engineering	1940
Chang, K'o-ch'ang, B. S.	張 克 昌	Biology Assistant	1932
Chang, K'o-jen (Chang, Keh-zen), Ar. M.	張 克 仁	Architecture	1940
Chang, Nai-piao	張 乃 彪	Treasurer	1935
Chang, Pan-sun (Chang, Ban-swen), B. A.	張 磐 蓀	Business Manager	1950
Chang, Sheng (Mrs. Donald Hsü)		Bible; Dean of Women	1950
Chang, Tseng-yüan (Chang, Cheng-yüan)	張 增 源	Physical Education	1935
Chang, Tung-ming (Tsang, Tung-ming)	張 東 明	Clerk	1946
Chang, Wen-ch'ang (Chang, Victor C.), M. A.	張 文 昌	Principal of Middle School 1932-36 Head of Education Dept.	1949-51
Chang, Yung-sheng (Tsang, Yung-sen)	張 勇 昇		1950
Chao, Ch'uan-ch'eng, M. A.	趙 泉 澄	Chinese	1939
Chao, Ssu, (Mrs. Wang, Hsi), M. S.	趙 馬四	Biology	1935
Ch'en, Chih		Architecture	1949
Ch'en, Ching-chu		Assistant Head Mechanical Engineering	1950
Ch'en, Ching-ch'i	陳 景 琪	Chemistry	1933

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Ch'en, Ch'iu-nung (Chen, Ts'iu-nong)	陳秋農	Sup't. of Dormitory	1930
Ch'en, Chou-ching (Mrs. Titus), R. N.	陳周環	Matron Girls' Dormitory	1929
Ch'en, Ch'un-te (Chen, D. K.)	陳峻德	Mathematics, Treasurer	1921
Ch'en, Ho-sheng (Dzen, Ho-sun) Linsheng degree	陳禾生	Chinese History and Literature	1912
Ch'en, Hua-keng, M. A.	陳華庚	English	1936
Ch'en, Huang Li-ming, Mrs.	陳黃麗明	Physical Education	1940
Ch'en, Lai (Chen, David L.), B. A.	陳俠	Social Service Secretary English	1925 1932
Ch'en, Ling-sheng (Chen, Lin-sen)	陳靈生	Library, Physics	1919
Ch'en, Ming-en (Zung, M. U.), B. S.	陳明恩	English; History; Athletics	1912
Ch'en, Shao-lin (Chen, Z. L.)	陳紹林	Japanese; Mathematics	1931
Ch'en, Shih-chen, B. A., M. A., Ph. D.	陳世振	Registrar and Dean of Students	1934, 1946
Ch'en, Tuan-ping, C. E.	陳端炳	Engineering	1939
Ch'en, Yü-hua, Ar. M.	陳裕華	Architecture	1940
Ch'eng, Heng-chia	程亨嘉	Ass't. Registrar, Registrar	1929
Ch'eng, K'ang-ch'u (Chen, Kong-chu)	程康初	Physical Education	1935
Cheng, Po-chün, B. A., Ph. D.	程伯羣	Ass't. Registrar, Registrar	1929
Cheng, Tsung-ching (Chen, C. C.)	鄭宗敬	History; Geography	1932
Ch'i, Kuang-yü, LL. B.	戚光裕	Business Manager	1945
Chiang, Ch'ao (Chiang, Dzao)	蔣潮	Engineering	1950
Chiang, Hsü-hsiang (Tsang, Y. C.) Linsheng degree	蔣俎相	Chinese Literature	1921
Chiang, Hung-ch'i (Wallace Kiang), Ph. D.	江鴻起	Education	1925
Chiang, Li-hung (Chiang, Li-heng), B. A.	蔣禮鴻	Chinese Literature	1939
Chiang, Tsung-ming	姜宗銘	Chinese Literature	1930

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Chiang, Wen-ta, (Tsiang, Ven-dah), B. A.	蔣 文 達	Assistant	1911
Ch'ien, Chung-ching, M. D.	錢 仲 青	Physician	1931
Ch'ien, Chung-hsiang, B. Sc.		Chemistry	1947
Ch'ien, Hsien-lun (Chien, Shien-luen)	錢 憲 倫	Chemistry	1935
Ch'ien, P'in-yü (Chien, P. Y.), B. S.	錢 品 珏	Mathematics	1931
Ch'ih, Kuang-yü, LL. B.		Business Manager	1946-49
Chin, Hsi-nung (Kyin, Hyi-nong), Linsheng degree	金 熙 農	Chinese Literature	1917
Chin, Wei-ch'eng (Chin, Wei-zen)	金 維 城	Assistant to Dean	1947
Chou, Cheng, Ph. D.	周 正	Mathematics	1939
Chou, Ch'i-kung (Chow, Chi-kung), B. S.	周 其 恭	Civil Engineering	1940
Chou, Ching-shih (Tse, Kyin-s), Linsheng degree	周 經 世	Chinese Literature	1917
Chou, Heng-yi (Chow, H. Y.)	周 恆 益	Mathematics	1932
Chou, K'o-ch'ang	周 克 昌	Business Manager	1929
Chou, Kuo-ping, Miss, B. A.	周 國 屏	English	1935
Chou, Mao-yang, B. A.	周 茂 揚	Mathematics	1911
Chou, T'ien, M. A.	周 天	Education	1925
Chou, Yü-k'un	周 玉 坤	Physics	1932
Chou, Yung-lien (Chow, Yong-lien)	周 永 濂	Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics	1917
Chow, Mou-kung, (Chow, Mei-kong), B. A.	周 懋 功	Headmaster, First Dean of College	1900
Chu, Chien-chia		Economics	1949
Chu, Chien-hsin (Chu, C. S.)	朱 建 新	Chinese	1932
Chu, Ching-ch'ing (King C. Chu), B. A.		Ass't. Business Manager	1947
Chu, Ching-nung (King Chu), M. A.	朱 經 農	President	1928-29

Chu, Chün-i (Jennings P.)			Statistics	1950
Chu, K'o-ch'in (Chu, K'eh-chin), Linsheng degree	朱克勤		Chinese Literature	1917
Chu, P'ei-en (Chu, Ba-en), B. A., M. A.	諸培恩		Physical Education	1929
Chu, Sheng-lin, B. A., Ph. D.	諸聖麟		Physics	1927
Chu, Shu-ching	朱叔青		Party Principles (Kuomin- tang)	1929
Chung, Chung-shan	鍾鍾山		Chinese Philosophy	1925
Chung, Hsiang-ching, M. A.	鍾相青		Economics	1940
Dih, B. C. see Chai, P'ei-ch'ing				
Dzen, Ho-sun see Ch'en, Ho-sheng				
Dzi, Ts-hsi see Hsieh, Chih-hsi				
Dzü, Din-lan see Hsü, Ting-lan				
Fan, Ting-chiu (Donald), Ph. D.	范定九		Education; Dean of Studies	1934
Fang, Chih-ch'ao (Fang, T. C.)	方志超		Party Principles	1933
Fang, T'ung-sheng (Fang, Dong-sen), B. A.	方桐生		Natural Science	1902
Feng, Hsien-fu, M. A.	馮咸復		Economics	1940
Fu, Te-jun (Fu, Teh-jen), M. A.	傅德潤		Economics	1936
Ho, Chang-ch'ing	何章欽		History	1925
Ho, Ch'ao-sen	何翹森		English; First Secretary	1950
Ho, Chin-t'ang, C. E.	何錦堂		Mechanical Engineering	1948
Ho, Ming-ch'i, B. S.	何鳴岐		Engineering	1940
Ho, Shih-ch'en (Ho, S-dzen)	何世臣		Accountant	1946
Ho, Tsu-jung (Ho, Tsu-yung)	賀祖榮		Mechanical Engineering Foreman	1950
Ho, Wei-ts'ung, B. A.	何維聰		First Sec'y. to President	1929
Hsia, Ch'ü-ch'an	夏瞿禪		Head, Chinese Literature	1930

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Hsia, K'o	夏	克	Physical Education	1930
Hsia, Pao-chi, B. E.				
Hsia, Ting-yü, M. A.	夏	廷	械	Chinese 1931
Hsiao, Ping-shih, B. A.	蕭	炳	實	Librarian; Chinese Literature 1924
Hsieh, Chih-hsi (Dzi, Ts-hsi, later known as T. H. Zia), D. D.	蕭	芝	禧	Headmaster 1892-1900
Hsieh, Kuang-ping			New Politics	1949
Hsieh, Sung-kao, M. A., B. D.	謝	頌	羔	College Chaplain 1946
Hsiung, Ta-t'ung	熊	大	同	Physical Education 1936
Hsiung, Wen-min, M. A.	熊	文	敏	Education 1931
Hsü, Ang	徐		昂	Chinese Classics 1935
Hsü, Chih-yü, M. S.	徐	志	禹	Economics 1935
Hsü, Chin-san (Zi, Chin-san)			Chinese Classics	1856-1860
Hsü, Chu-hsin (Hsü, Tsu-hsin), B. A.	徐	著	新	Chinese Language 1939
Hsü, Chung-chi	徐	鍾	濟	1950
Hsü, Fu-chiu	徐	撫	九	Chinese Classics 1895
Hsü, Lu (Ruf Shu), C. E.	徐		錄	Head, Engineering 1929
Hsü, Lu-shan	徐	魯	山	Chinese Language and Literature 1914
Hsü, Min-mou, B. A.	徐	民	謀	English 1931
Hsü, Mu-min, B. A.	徐	牧	民	Physical Education 1940
Hsü, T'eng-hui, B. D.	徐	驕	輝	College Chaplain 1938
Hsü, Ting-lan (Dzü, Din-lan), M. A.	徐	定	瀾	Mathematics, English 1917
Hsü, Tz'u-ta, M. E.	徐	次	達	Civil Engineering 1943
Hsü, V. T., M. B. A.	徐	澤	予	Commerce 1930
Hsü, Yen-wu	徐	炎	武	Military Instructor 1930
Hsüeh, P'an-hsing, B. S.	薛	攀	星	Civil Engineering Assistant 1940

Hu, Ch'ang-hao (Hu, Chong-ho), Ph. D.	胡 昌 鶴	Education	1935
Hu, Chi-tsang		Economics	1949
Hu, Chi-yüan (Hu, Kyi-yüan), M. F. S.	胡 繼 瑗	Dean, Commerce; Head, Economics	1929
Hu, Shan-yuan	胡 山 源	Chinese Literature	1929
Hu, Shih-ch'i	胡 士 琪	Political Science	1932
Hu, Shih-yin		Chinese	1946
Hu, Ts'ao, B. A.	胡 慥	Chinese Secretary, Chinese Literature	1929
Hu, Wan-ch'un	胡 宛 春	Chinese Poetry	1945
Huang, Jun-lin (Hwang, Zen-ling), B. A.	黃 潤 霖	Assistant Business Manager	1939
Huang, Pao-wei, C. E.	黃 寶 璋	Engineering	1935
Huang, Shih-chin (Wang, Seh-chin), M. A.	黃 式 金	Dean of Studies; Head, Education	1929
Jen, Ch'uan-feng (Ning Dzae feng)	任 傳 豐		1950
Jen, Ming-shan, B. A.	任 銘 善	Chinese Philology	1935
Ko, Hsing (Kah, Shing), B. S.	葛 興	Physics	1927
Ko, Tsu-liang, Ph. D.	葛 祖 良	Chemistry	1931
Ku, Chih-yüan (Ku, Ts-yun)	顧 志 遠		1950
Ku, Cho-jen (Koo, Tso-zen), M. A.	顧 琢 人	Religion; Philosophy	1936
Ku, Chun (Koo, Chuen), B. A.	顧 準	Economics	1939
Ku, Hui-jen (Koo, Hwei-zen), M. A.	顧 惠 人	Education	1939
Ku, P'ei-mou, B. A., M. A.	顧 培 懋	Chinese	1940
Ku, Shih-chi, C. E.	顧 世 楫	Engineering	1931
Ku, Szu-ch'i (Koh, S. K.)	顧 谷 斯 奇	Chemistry	1929
Ku, Tun-jou, M. A.	顧 敦 錄	Head, Chinese Literature; 1922-48 Head, Political Science and Dean of College of Arts	

Kuo, Chia-ling		Economic Geography	1949
Kuo, Hsi-en (Kwoh Sih-ung), B. A., Ed.	郭錫恩	Ass't. Dean of Students	1939
	Ed. D.		
Kuo, Mei-en, Miss, B. A.		English	1947
Lai, Lo-ming, M. A.		Economics	1949
Leng, Te-lung (Len, Teh-lung)	冷德龍	Chinese	1925
Li, Chao-huan, Yao-sheng (Ly Juwan, Usang)	黎照衆曜生	President	1950
Li, Ch'ao-ying, M. A.	李超英	Taxation	1946
Li, En-liang, Ph. D.		Head, Civil Engineering	1950
Li, Hua-ying, Miss (Lee, Hwa-ying)	李華英	Physical Education	1941
	B. A.		
Li, Miss Pearl (Lee, Pearl), M. S.		Physics	1947
Li, P'ei-en (Lee, Baen E.), M. B. A., Ph. D.	李培恩	President	1924-49
Li, P'ei-yu, Ph. D.	李培園	Education	1936
Li, Shao-hang (Lee, Shao-k'ong), B. A.	李紹沆	Chemistry	1939
Li, Sheng-t'ang (Lee, Sen-dong), B. A.	李升堂	Chemistry; Mathematics	1910
Li, Veng-ching, see Lü, Wen-chen			
Li, Yen-ching (Lee, Li)	李雁晴	Chinese Philology	1931
Liang, George Kin	梁乾社	English Literature	1927
Liao, Tseng-jui (Liao, Tsen-shui), Mrs. T. D. Hsü, B. A.	廖增瑞	Education	1943
Liao, Wei-tzu, B. E.	廖慰慈	Dean, Engineering	1935
Lin, Han-ta (Ling, Han-dah), Ph. D.	林慰漢	English; Education	1940
Lin, Hsin-fo (Ling, Hsin-fu)	林心佛	Japanese	1935
Lin, Ping-ch'üan, B. A.	林秉權	Chinese	1939
Lin, Shih-pai (Lin, S. P.), C. E.	林詩柏	Engineering	1933
Lin, T'ieh (Lum, Kalfred Dip), Ph. D.	林疊	Political Science	1931

Lin, Tieh, Mrs. (Lum, Mrs. Kalfred Dip), B. A.	林 疊 夫人	English	1931
Liu, Chang, Ph. D.	劉 章	International Law	1936
Liu, Ch'ung-han, C. E.	劉 崇 漢	Engineering	1931
Liu, Hsüeh-sung, (Snowpine Liu), B. A.	劉 雪 松	Physical Education	1932
Liu, Ming, B. S.	劉 明	Agriculture	1916
Lu, Chi-tseng, M. A.	魯 繼 曾	Education	1923
Lu, Chia-ching (Lu, Kyla-dzing)		Head Teacher	1856
Lu, Chung-i, M. B. A.		College of Commerce	1947
Lu, Feng-ts'ao (Loh, Vong-tsao), B. A.	陸 鳳 藻	Social Science	1925
Lu, Huai-tao, M. A.	盧 懷 道	Commerce	1946
Lu, Kao-I, (Loh, Kao-i), B. A.	陸 高 誼	History; Principal S. M. S. Dean of Studies	1930
Lü, Sung-nten, M. A.	陸 頌 年	Banking	1946
Lu, Tao-nan, M. D.	陸 道 南	Physician	1930
Lü, Wen-chen (Li, Veng-ching)	呂 文 振	Assistant	1856
Lü, Yin-tao (Hsiu tsai degree)	鄺 寅 道	Chinese Language and Literature	1912
Ma, Ch'ang-ch'uan	馬 暢 權	Mandarin	1925
Ma, Ch'uan Tao (Ma, Tsuan-tao)	馬 傳 道	English, Mathematics	1918
Ma, Hsü-lun	馬 叙 倫	Chinese Philosophy	1938
Miu, Chung-yen (Miao, Chung-yen), B. S., M. S.	繆 鐘 彦	Chemistry	1935
Ni, Hui-yüan, M. C. A.	倪 惠 源	Business Administration	1949
Ning, Dzae-feng see Jen, Ch'uan-feng			
Nyien, T. Y. see Yen, Chung-yu	嚴 忠 元		
P'an, Chih-chia, M. A.	潘 誌 甲	Economics	1940

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P'an, Fu-ch'eng (Pan, Fu-ching)	潘 甫 澄	Librarian	1930
P'an, Fu-ch'eng, Mrs., R.N.	潘 甫 澄夫人	Nurse Librarian	1930 1948
P'an, I Chih, B.S.	潘 以 治	Biology	1924
P'an, Yen-pin	潘 彦 斌	Mathematics	1932
Pan, Yung-chao, B.A.	潘 泳 召	Political Science Assistant	1940
Pao, Ch'uan-hsien, B.A.	包 傳 賢	English and Western Subjects	1911
Pao, Hsiao-ju (Bao, Hyao-zü)	鮑 孝 儒	First Teacher of English	1897
Pao, Yü-chang (Eugene)		English	1950
Sang, Yung-shen, B. A.	桑 永 申	Proctor	1946
Shao, Chia-lin (Shao, Chia-zing), Ph. D.	邵 家 麟	Chemistry	1939
Shao, T'an-ch'iu (Chao, D. C.)	邵 潭 秋	Chinese Poetry	1932
She, K'un-shan (Quincy Sheh), B. A.	佘 坤 山	English	1950
Shen, Chih-hsin, B. A.	沈 志 新	Mathematics Assistant	1939
Shen, Hsien-hsiu (Sheng, S. Y.)	沈 賢 修	History	1929
Shen, Hsiung-Ch'ing (Sen, Hsiung- ch'ing), Ph. D.		Chemistry	1939
Shen, K'un-shen (Quincy) see She, K'un-shan		English	1950
Shen, Lan-t'ien (Sen, Lan-dien)	沈 藍 田	Physics	1893
Shen, Te-liang (Sen, Teh-liang)	沈 德 良	Assistant Secretary	1938
Shen, Wei-chih, (Sheng, Wei-chih),	慎 微 之	Head, Dept. of Education; Dean of Studies	1948
Shen, Yu-cheng	沈 幼 貞	Chinese	1946
Sheng, Ching-hsia (Mrs. Chiang, Li- heng), B. A.	盛 靜 霞	Chinese Language	1948
Shih, Fo-kuang (Sze, V.K.)	史 佛 光	Chinese History	1919
Shu, Hung (Su Voong, Thomas)	舒 鴻	Physical Director	1925
Shu, Ruf see Hsü, Lu			

Su, Voong, see Shu, Hung

Sun, ----			Manager, Self-help Dept.	1912
Sun, Chih-min, Hanlin Academy	孫智敏		Chinese Literature	1933
Sun, Kuei-t'ing, Ph.D.	孫貴廷		Head, English Department	1943
Sun, Tsung-yü (Sun, C. C.), M. A.	孫宗鈺		Economics	1932
Sun, Yung-lien, Miss	孫用連		Assistant Librarian	1950
T'an, T'ien-k'ai, Ph.D.	譚天凱		Education; Dean of Studies	1937
T'an, Wan, M. E.			Engineering	1946
T'ang, Ch'ing-tseng, M. A.	唐慶增		Economics	1940
T'ang, Ch'ing Yung, M. A.	唐慶永		Economics	1931
Tien, Hao-wei (Dien, O. T.) LL. B.	田浩微		Law	1935
Ting, K'ai-feng (Tin, K'ai-fong)	丁愷豐		Dean and Registrar	1916
Ting, Shu-en (Tin, Zü-en)	丁樹恩		Assistant	1917
Ts'ai, Ting	蔡鼎		Economics	1935
Tsang, Ch'eng-hsüan (I-hsiang), Pakung degree	臧承宣 (益鄉)		Head, Chinese Literature	1924
Tsang, Y. S. see Chiang, Hsü-hsiang				
Tsao, Stephen			Dean	1944
Tseng, Chieh-hua	曾傑華		Party Principles; Dean of Students	1931
Tsung, Chih-sin, M. A.			Banking	1949
Tung, Hui-lin (William), Ph. D.	董惠霖		Political Science	1940
Tung, Ching-yüeh	董競		Civil Engineering	1947
Wang, Chen, Ph.D.	王箴		Head, Chemistry	1932
Wang, Chia-wu (Wang, Chi-wu)	王駕吾		First Sec'y; Head, Chinese Department	1950
Wang, Ch'ien-liu	王潛樓		First Sec'y; Chinese painting	1930
Wang, Chin-lin (Wang, Kyin-lin)	王錦林		Proctor	1917

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Wang, Chü-ch'ang (Wang, Chü-shang), B. A.	王 遽 常	History	1939
Wang, Fu-ch'üan (Wong, Foh-gyien), B. A.	王 福 泉	Physical Education	1927
Wang, Hsi, M. A., Ph. D.	王 熙	Biology	1933
Wang, Hsi-p'eng (Wang, S. P.), B. A.	汪 錫 鵬	Chinese	1932
Wang, Hua-pin, Ar. M.	王 華 彬	Architecture	1939
Wang, Juei-shu (Wang, Z. S.)	王 瑞 書	Geography, History	1921
Wang, K'uei-sheng, B. A.	王 揆 生	Philosophy	1933
Wang, Seh-chin see Huang, Shih-chin			
Wang, Shan-yeh, M. A.	王 善 業	Chinese Philology	1933
Wang, Shou-pao, C. E.	王 壽 寶	Engineering	1932
Wang, Tzu-hui (Wang, T. W.)	王 子 懸	Chinese	1931
Wang, Yu-k'ai, M. A., LL. D.	王 裕 凱	Education Dean of Studies	1943 1947
Wang, Yung-yüan	王 永 源	Discipline Department	1946
Wang, Yün-chung (Wang, Yün-tsung)	王 允 中	Assistant	1931
Wei, Tsao-tsen (Wei, Zao-tsen)		Chinese language and literature	1911
Wu, Chao-han (Wu, Dzao-han)	吳 兆 漢		1950
Wu, Ch'i-yü, Ph. D.	吳 其 玉	Dean of Studies; Head, Political Science Dept.	1950
Wu, Chih-fang, M. A.	吳 芷 芳	Political Science	1939
Wu, Chin-hsing		Architecture	1949
Wu, Chin-ti, C. E.	吳 金 堤	Mechanical Engineering	1948
Wu, Hsin-an (Darwin), M. A.	吳 達 人	English; Political Science	1950
Wu, I-ching, B. E.		Engineering	1946
Wu, Mei-tsun (Wu, Mei-ts'eng)	吳 梅 村		1950
Wu, Wei-te, (Wu, Andrew V.), B. S., M. A.	吳 維 德	Dean of College	1922

Wu, Wen-wei (Woo, Wen-wei), Ph.D.	吳 文 蔚	Head; Economics	1937
Wu, Yi-ch'ing, C. E.		Architecture	1950
Yang, Chi-yüan (Yang, Chi-wan), B. A.	楊 紀 琬	Commerce	1948
Yang, Ch'ien-hai	楊 前 海	Second Secretary; English	1950
Yang, Chih-ch'eng, M. A.	楊 志 成	Engineering	1936
Yang, Lung, Ph. D.	楊 龍	Physics	1931
Yang, Shu-ts'e	楊 樹 澤	Mathematics	1925
Yao, Hsing-nan, B. A.	姚 星 南	Business, History, Geography	1930
Yeh, Huai-te (Walter)	葉 懷 德	Music	1940
Yen, Chung-yu (Nyien, T. Y.)	嚴 忠 元	Science	1921
Yen, Ch'ün, M. A.	嚴 羣 松	Political Theory	1946
Yen, Shou-sung	嚴 壽 松	Mathematics, Engineering	1930
Yi, Ting, B. A.	易 鼎	Mathematics	1940
Yin, Ming-lu, M. A.	殷 明 祿	Industrial Management	1948
Yin, Shu-wa (S. Showy Newon)	戎 菽 畦	Japanese	1932
Yin, T'ai-su, B. A.	殷 太 素	Business Manager	1939
Ying, Ming-lu, M. B. A.	殷 明 祿	College of Commerce	1940
Ying, Shang-ts'ai, B. E.	應 尚 才	Head, Mechanical Engineering	1947
Yü, Chung-yüeh	余 重 耀	Chinese Literature	1933
Yü, Su-ch'ing, Miss (Yu, Shu-ching), M. A.	俞 素 青	Dean of Women; English	1936
Yü, Tzu-ming (Yu, Chi-ming), C. E.	俞 子 明	Engineering	1939
Zia, T. H. see Hsieh, Chih-hsi			
Zung, M. U. see Ch'en, Ming-en			

CHAPTER I: EARLY DAYS IN NINGPO, 1845-1867

1. Speer, Robert E., "A Missionary Pioneer in the Far East" (A biography of Divle Bethune McCartee, M.D.) 72-73, 87-89
2. Speer, op.cit. 89-90
3. Speer, op.cit. 90
4. Nevius, Helen S. C., "Our Life in China" 30, 68, 82-83; Speer, op.cit. 171
5. Speer, op.cit. 173, 174
6. Nevius, op.cit. 105-109
7. Nevius, op.cit. 90
8. Nevius, op.cit. 40-42
9. Nevius, op.cit. 43
10. Marco Polo, Everyman's Library Edition, 290
11. Martin, William A. P., "A Cycle of Cathay" 112
12. Nevius, op.cit. 167-169
13. Brown, Arthur J., "One Hundred Years" 179-182
14. Speer, op.cit. 210; Wong, K. Chimin & Wu, Lien-teh, "History of Chinese Medicine" 2nd edition, 205
15. Quoted in the "Foreign Missionary", April 1868, 263

In addition to the above references, considerable material for this chapter has been taken from Dr. Mattox's carefully prepared narrative, "The Beginnings in Ningpo".

CHAPTER II: EXPANSION IN HANGCHOW CITY, 1867-1910

1. Mattox, E. L., "The Evolution of a Christian University in China" (unpublished manuscript)

CHAPTER III: ON THE NEW CAMPUS 1911 — 1920

1. "The Tide", 1924, 8

CHAPTER V: REGISTRATION FAILS AND COLLEGE CLOSES

1. Published with sixteen colored plates by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Shanghai. Unfortunately the Japanese, in their attack on Shanghai, destroyed 700 of the original edition of 1,000, so that only several tens of copies may have found their way to the United States.
2. Published by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Shanghai.
3. Published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

CHAPTER VI
COLLEGE REOPENED, COEDUCATION ADOPTED

1. Dr. Chu died on March 9, 1951, in the United States, while teaching the History of Chinese Education at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn.
2. A memorial service for former President J. H. Judson was held on April 4, 1931, at which subscriptions were started for a memorial fund, which was later added to other funds to build the Science Hall. By action of the Field Board of Control the building was named in his honor.

CHAPTER VII: WAR WITH JAPAN, FIRST PHASE, 1937-1941

1. "The Chinese Year Book" 1940-1941, Commercial Press, 160

CHAPTER VIII

SECOND PHASE OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN, 1941-1945

1. "China Handbook", 1937 - 1945, MacMillan 311; "Far Eastern Survey", May 17, 1943, Vol. XII, No. 10, 95-99, article on "Conditions in Chekiang and Kiangsi" by Chas. H. Corbett.
2. "China Handbook", 1937-1945, 314-315

CHAPTER IX: REHABILITATION

1. Published by the World Book Company in 1948.

CHAPTER X: ECLIPSE

1. "Who's Who In China", Fourth Edition, 227

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ERRATA

- Page v, line 25: for "Is" read "It"
- " vi, " 2: for "1914" read "1915"
- " vi, " 19: for "1944-1945" read "1954-1955"
- " vii, " 22: for "Robert E. Fitch" read "Robert F. Fitch"
- " 1, " 2: for "1873" read "1837"
- " 12, " 26: for "studied" read "studies"
- " 19, " 14: for "cooper" read "copper"
- " 21, " 28: for "where" read "were"
- " 29, " 12: for "day" read "say"
- " 30, " 12: for "un-" read "under"
- " 39, " 14: for "1913" read "1918"
- " 59, last line: delete "of"
- " 60, line 19: for "short" read "shot"
- " 60, last line: for "laeve" read "leave"
- " 69, line 15: for "Christian" read "Chinese"
- " 94, " 26: for "Tunchi'i" read "Tunch'i"
- " 102, " 21: for "Edward" read "Edwin"
- " 122, " 18: for "time" read "times"
- " 127, " 8: for "Pakistant" read "Pakistan"
- " 132, " 13: for "wom" read "whom"
- " 136, " 26: for "1929" read "1949"
- " 139, " 18: for "Shen" read "Sheh"
- " 149, " 22: for "superstitutions" read "superstitions"
- " 152, " 3: for "undertainties" read "uncertainties"
- " 154, " 25: for "It is the" read "It is in the"
- " 157, " 25: insert "Evans, Edward 1920-1927 Physics,
Math. College Treasurer"
- " 157, " 21: for "1919-1951" read "1919-1949"
- " 159, " 9: for "1932-1948" read "1932-1943"
- " 167, " 2: delete: "Ed"
- " 167, " 11: for "1924-1949" read "1928-1949"
- " 169, " 16: for "Shen" read "Sheh"

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